FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Randolph County.—A friend writing to us upon business, adds the following:

"Our Union men have enlisted, almost to a man, and are becoming the strongest Southern Rights men we have.

Alexander McAlister and James Marsh have raised a company, of about ninety-five, and will leave for the camp of instruction near Raleigh, next Monday."

The old Union men are doing their duty in the prosecution of this war generally, and it will not be their fault if our independence is not achieved.

Iredell Express.

Military.—Capt. A. D. Moore with his fine company of Iredell boys will leave for Raleigh, this (Tuesday) afternoon.

We learn, also, that Capt. P. B. Chambers with his crack company will be off in a few day.

Iredell Express.

Volunteering.—We hear of new companies being organized in every county in this part of the State. Two new companies will leave this place in a few days—one under J. H. White, Captain, and S. E. Belk and T. M. Springs, Lieutenants; the other under Wm. Grier, Captain, and P. J. Lowrie, I. A. Paschall and C. B. Boyce, Lieutenants. And we learn that J. W. Barnett, in the lower part of the county, has a company nearly ready.

The "Southern Stars," of Lincoln county, a company which served in the first Regiment, has been re-organized under the following officers: A. S. Haynes, Captain, D. A. Coon, O. A. Ramsour and L. J. Hoyle, Lieutenants. This company, 100 strong, passed through this place on Friday last for Raleigh. We are requested to note the fact that the members of this company came here sober and went off sober.

Another company, from Lincoln, will be along this week.

In Union county a company numbering 90 men has been organized under Dr. E. C. Alexander, Captain; Sugar Dulin, Wm. Austin and R. Z. Howie, Lieutenants. We also learn that companies under Gen. Walkup and Captains McCauley and Wiatt are nearly ready for the field.

Catawba County.—The county of Catawba has done her whole duty in the way of sending men into the field. We are informed that previous to the late call for troops, the 13th of February, Catawba had in the field 616 men. One third of the militia force remaining was 322, and the county furnished 343 men for the war—making 959 men from a white population of about 9,000. This statement is made on the authority of the Colonel of the 89th Regiment. We venture to say that no county in the State has done better than Catawba.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Another Edgecombe Company.—The Spartan Band have re-organized and volunteered for the war under the following officers: They started on Monday last for Raleigh: W. Mark B. Moore, Captain; George K. Harrell, 1st Lieut.; J. William Pitt and Lorenzo D. Eagles, 2d Lieuts.

This is the fourth company from this county who have recently volunteered for the war.

Tarboro' Southerner.

Send the Negroes to the Interior.—People residing on the seacoast who own slaves and likely to be invaded by the Yankees, should send their negroes to the interior to be distributed among the farmers whose sons are gone to defend the country. This in a degree would supply help to make the crops, that otherwise must prove short. The negroes would be well fed, clothed, and something in the way of wages paid for them. By this arrangement the negroes would become producers instead of idle consumers, and perhaps saved to their owners. Five hundred or more of them could find good homes in Iredell and adjacent counties, and they should be sent up immediately, before the crops are pitched.—*Iredell Ex.*

Major General Magruder of the army of the Peninsula has issued general orders to his forces, in case any body of them should meet the enemy, and he not be with them, to "*attack at once and furiously!*"

This is akin to the direction of Lord Nelson to the Captains of his fleet: "If the signals should not be clearly understood, *no Captain could do very wrong if he should place his ship alongside that of the enemy!*"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

General Floyd's Brigade.—We are informed by Surgeon J. A. Forbes, that the men of General Floyd's brigade have all re-enlisted with the exception of about eighty. They all worship their old chief, and it is a high compliment to the general that they re-enlisted with the understanding that they were to serve under him. The old chief, as his men delight to call him, arrived at his residence in this place on Tuesday morning, to enjoy a short respite from his long and arduous labors in the field.—*Abingdon Virginian, 28th.*

Yankee Idea of Keeping Faith.—An abolition soldier, recently in the employment of Lincoln, who fell into the hands of our troops a few days ago, reports since his arrival here that all the men of the N. Y. 69th regiment and other Northern soldiers, who were paroled on honor not to fight again until exchanged, and sent home a month since, have, without exception, regardless of their oath, re-entered the vandal army. This fact affords a good illustration of the Northern idea of faith and honor.—*Rich'd Dispatch, 31st.*

Good.—The Abingdon Virginian tells the following good fun of two persons who claimed exemption in Smythe county: "One man, in enrolling himself, wrote opposite his name, "One leg too short." The next man that came in, noticing the excuse, and deeming it pretty good, thought he would make his own better, and wrote opposite his name, "Both legs too short."

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Loss of the Vanderbilt—Affairs at Island Number Ten, &c.—AUGUSTA, March 31.—New Orleans papers of the 27th inst., received here, report the loss of the Confederate steamer Vanderbilt. Her captain, five of the crew, and eight passengers, arrived safe on the Florida coast. One boat containing seventeen men had not been heard from.

The river steamer National had arrived at Memphis from Island Number Ten, with intelligence that the Federal gunboats were firing slowly and at long range, without doing our works any injury whatever.

The Appeal, of the 28th, has a letter from Island No. 10, dated on the 25th, which says, we feel safe here, so far as the Federal gunboats are concerned. They are afraid to come in reach of our guns. One boat has been already sunk; another, supposed to be the Benton, would sink if the water was deep enough. The steamer Grampus brings up three Missourians, who report that the Benton had been shot through and through, and that twelve of her men had been killed. They also report that over 1,000 Federals had been killed in the fight at New Madrid. All the Federal gunboats and transports had gone up the river out of sight. A few mortars and one gunboat remain. The Confederate steamer Red Rover had been perforated by a piece of shell, which caused her to leak. This however, was soon stopped, and nobody was hurt.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—The Avalanche, of this morning, says that the force of the enemy attempting to take Island No. 10 have been throwing shell and shot for 240 hours. They have expended over 3000 13-inch shell, and have burnt over 100,000 pounds of powder—yet they have done no damage to the parapets of our works, to the buildings, or to the magazines, or to our guns. Up to this time only one Confederate soldier has been killed. Communication with the Island by Tiptonville has been interrupted.

Arrival of Yankee Prisoners.—CHARLESTON, March 31.—On Sunday morning eighteen more prisoners, captured on Edisto Island, reached the city on the Savannah Rail Road, and were lodged in jail, by order from Gen. Ripley. The news of their capture, by a small force of our own troops from Gen Evans' division, was received Saturday morning. Our men encountered the pickets of the enemy, consisting of two companies of the 55th Pennsylvania regiment, between three and four o'clock Saturday morning, and after a short fight, killing one and wounding one, the balance of the pickets surrendered. But one of our men was wounded.

One of the prisoners taken says that there are about seven or eight thousand of the enemy on the Island.

Our men having successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, returned Saturday to camp.—*Courier.*

Affairs along the Potomac.—The Fredericksburg Herald has the following of affairs along the Potomac:

We learn from a gentleman who has jnst arrived from the upper country that last night fifteen thousand of the enemy were a mile and a half this side of the Warrenton Junction, on the Alexandria and Orange railroad.

During the evening Gen. Stuart's cavalry captured ten of the enemy. These men say that the fifteen thousand are being closely followed by fifty thousand more. One of them stated that the fifty thousand were to advance upon Fredericksburg from Catlett's Station. Another said that an army of fifty thousand, disconnected from their division, was to make the advance upon Fredericksburg.

It is reported that several of our pickets were captured this week in the vicinity of Dumfries, by the rather sudden appearance of seven hundred of the enemy's cavalry. On the other hand, our pickets captured seven of the enemy this week, not far from Evansport. They had strayed off from camp, and were without arms.

On Tuesday night eight yawl boats, filled with men, were sent ashore from two steamers in the Potomac, at Boyd's Hole. They landed at "Somerset," Mr. Henry Fitzhugh's place, and without any provocation whatever burned his newly-erected large dwelling house, together with most, if not all, his out-buildings.

Arrival of Prisoners.—The Central train of last evening brought in twenty-nine Yankee prisoners and one negro, captured on the Rappahannock on Saturday last. Among the number are six commissioned officers, including one Colonel and two Lieut. Colonels. They were captured in an engagement on the day above-mentioned, and, it is said, lost in addition to these, a number in killed and wounded. They belonged to an adventurous party, who were endeavoring to advance near our lines, when they were encountered by Wheat's battalion, which engaged them until Gen. Stuart came up with a portion of his brigade, and the enemy were signally routed. Our loss is represented to have been inconsiderable.

Richmond Dispatch, 1st.

It is ascertained that all the sick on our lines in the vicinity of Fredericksburg—numbering some eleven hundred—have been ordered, at short notice, to be removed to Richmond. This movement is taken as an indication that a battle is expected. It is rumored that the enemy have appeared in large force at Warrenton Junction.

Rich. Examiner, 1st.

From Savannah.—AUGUSTA, April 1st.—A dispatch to the Augusta papers, dated Savannah, April 1st, says that three companies of Georgians on yesterday attacked the enemy, on Wilmington Island, below the city, and killed one, wounded three, took 15 Federal prisoners, and captured a barge and a six-pounder cannon. Our loss was one, feared mortally wounded.

Tennessee Cavalry Regiment Surprised.—MEMPHIS, April 1st.—News from Humboldt, says that the Confederates report that Col. Edward Pickett's Tennessee Cavalry regiment was surprised on Sunday, at Union City, twenty-six miles South of Columbus, Ky., by the Federals. One hundred of them were taken prisoners, together with 300 horses and all of their camp equipage.

The Mexican War Ended.—The Nassau Herald learns from the Havana papers that a treaty of peace had been signed at Lalidad, February 19th, and that a ratification by President Juarez had been received in Vera Cruz on the 28th. In consequence, two Spanish battalions, just starting, had returned to Havana. Part of the allied army remain at Orizaba. The Mexican flag is again flying from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

A more cheerful aspect dawns upon our affairs. They are in better condition than they have been in for eight months past. The people are moving as one man, and the government is at last alive to the exigent nature of the crisis. We have ceased to look abroad for interference; we now look alone to our own armies for independence.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Winchester Fight.—We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from the vicinity of Winchester, that the first day's fighting there, was one of those bloody and desperate encounters, for which the brigade of "Stone-wall Jackson," has become noted. This gentleman reports that the loss of the enemy could not have been less than *one thousand*, as the battle ground was literally strewn with their dead. Near the place where the main fighting took place, was a stone fence, which both parties knew would be a most excellent breast-work. A Federal and a Confederate regiment immediately started at a "double quick," to gain the desired spot. The Confederate regiment reached the spot about thirty yards in advance of the Federals, and turning upon their contestants, poured a deadly fire into them, making one-third of the whole Yankee regiment bite the dust. The remainder of the regiment fled in great dismay.—*Rich. Examiner, 31st.*

So far as the *result* of the contest is indicative of victory, the triumph is on the side of Gen. Jackson. His loss is not over 50 killed and 150 wounded, while the loss of the enemy, both in killed and wounded, is, beyond doubt, at least three times that number. One regiment alone of the enemy lost fully half its men by attempting to dislodge a regiment of Gen. Jackson's men protected by a stone fence. When night came on Gen. Jackson retired, with the great body of his army, in order, saving all his wagons and horses, and everything except two or three field-pieces, the horses of which had been disabled, and two ambulances. The battle was a decided victory to our arms, and reflects the highest credit on the little Confederate army that stood up so gallantly for two or three hours against more than three times their number.

After the battle Gen. Jackson retired for the night immediately in the vicinity of the battle-ground, which is another evidence that he was not defeated. And the following morning he retired slowly from Newtown to the vicinity of Strasburg, the enemy making no advance until a late hour in the forenoon.

The proportion of wounded to the number of killed of Gen. Jackson's men is large, yet it is gratifying to know that but few are seriously or mortally wounded.—*Rockingham (Va.) Reg.*

Prisoners.—Seventeen Yankee prisoners, recently taken whilst on a stealing expedition near Bull Run, were, on yesterday morning, brought to this city. There was nothing remarkable about them except that they were wearing mighty good blue great coats.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Gen. Shields—Prophecy Fulfilled.—The Columbia Guardian says Gen. Shields commanded the Palmetto regiment in Mexico. After the campaign he paid a visit to Columbia, and was feted and feasted. In the course of a speech he made from the portico of one of our hotels, after applauding the daring and heroic deeds of the regiment, he said in substance that he hoped, if ever he drew his sword against South Carolinians, his arm might be severed from his body.

The prophecy of self-malediction has been literally fulfilled. Recreant, as he has proved himself to be, to his most solemn asseverations, the only regret felt here is the shell *only* fulfilled the malediction he invoked upon his body.

Charleston Courier.

"The Clarendon Guards," is the name of a volunteer company, in the fullest sense of the word, which came down to-day from Fayetteville, under command of Capt. Devereux Haigh. This company, comprising among its numbers many leading professional and commercial gentlemen of Fayetteville, nearly all exempts, is neither in the militia, nor in the State nor Confederate service, but on its own hook, and without pay, and its necessary expenses are at the cost of the town of Fayetteville. They tendered their services immediately after the fall of Newbern, under the idea that immediate danger was apprehended here, as it was. They will remain at least a month in camp here, learning the management of the heavy artillery and drilling with their own small arms.

The spirit displayed in the whole matter is highly creditable to the gentlemen of the company and to the good old town from which they come.

Wilmington Journal.

It has been stated in some of the accounts of the late battle at Newbern, that Col. Spruill's regiment of Cavalry did not act well. While we doubt whether in this justice has been done to the men composing that regiment, we have good authority for stating, that the companies of Capt. Hayes, Capt. Thomas, and Capt. Turner, (the last raised in this neighborhood,) who were on foot, and placed on the right of our line, were among the last to leave, and came off the field in good order, with the right wing of the 25th regiment N. C. Troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. H. K. Burgwin, Jr.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

44th Regiment.—We learn that field officers have been elected for this regiment, just organized at Camp Mangum, near this place, viz: Geo. B. Singeltary, of Pitt, Colonel; Capt. R. C. Cotten, of Chatham, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Cromwell, of Edgecombe, Major. These are good selections. This regiment is composed of the following companies: Capt. Norment, Robeson; Capt. Cherry, of Pitt; Capt. Cotten, Chatham; Capt. Doberry, Montgomery; Capt. Bingham, Orange; Capt. Anderson, Pitt; Capt. Hargrove, Granville; Capt. Cromwell, Edgecombe; Capt. Lawrence, Franklin; and Capt. Moffitt, Montgomery.—*Ral. Standard.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Messrs Hardie and Alderman acknowledge the following additional donations:—

H & E J Lilly $25: Mrs Jas F Foulkes $3: Rev J C Huske $5; Wright Huske 3 blankets and 8 prs socks; H L Myrover $5; Miss Bella Johnson 1 blanket and 1 pr socks; Mrs Strange $2; Mrs Sandford $1; Miss M Sandford $1; Miss Marion Sandford $1; Mrs Jane Kyle 6 prs socks, 1 blanket and 1 comfort; James Jenkins $3.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TO THE NEEDY SOLDIERS.

Mrs. J. L. Ferguson and daughters 1 pr gray pants, 1 shirt, 2 prs woolen socks, 2 towels, lot bandages, lot herbs; Mrs. Catharine Priest, lot of sage and 1 towel.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, WILLIAM HAY, infant son of R. T. and Mary Scanlin, aged two years.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 2.

Beef Cattle 10 to 11½; Beeswax 18 to 20; Bacon 22 to 24, hams 24 to 25; Coffee 70 to 75; Tallow Candles 28 to 30; Corn $1; Super Flour $10 50 to 10 75, Family $11 to 11 25; Lard 20 to 22; Nails $13 to $14; Oats 80 to 85; Osnaburgs 25 to 28; Peas $1 to 1 10; Pork 14 to 15; Irish Potatoes $2 to 2 50, Sweet 75 to $1; Sugar 19 to 22; Bound Bail 24 30; Sheetings, by the bale, 27 to 28; Yarn 42½ to 46; Tallow 16 to 18.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1862.

NO BATTLE YET.—We have been looking daily for accounts of several great conflicts, which must take place within a few days. We shall not be surprised if that in or near Newbern be the first to reach us. There are two great armies, probably numbering at least 25,000 men each, impatient for the conflict, and if Burnside do not attack, it is very certain that he will be attacked, and that very soon. We are inclined to believe that the reports of our army being already on the way to Newbern are true.

Then the Valley of the Mississippi will doubtless soon speak in thunder tones. And the Merrimac will again send us glad tidings. Her next essay will be to sink the Monitor and then destroy the workshops and other buildings erected at Old Point; and we think she will do both. As to Magruder, the Yankees advanced towards him, it is said, but their hearts failed them, and they retired to their strong holds, in which it would be madness to assail them.

May the Almighty strengthen the hearts and hands of our officers and men in the hour of conflict, and give us the victory, which He only can give.

CAPT. MCDONALD'S COMPANY.—We are authorised to state that this company of Volunteers for the war will leave the Armory of the Lafayette Company on Gillespie street on Tuesday next at 8 A. M.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1862.

Capt. J. R. McDonald:—Dear Sir: We present you, in behalf of your fellow citizens, the enclosed check for $235 40, to assist you in procuring such articles for your company as the State does not furnish. Allow us at the same time to congratulate you upon the rapidity with which you have raised your company.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
A. M. JOHNSON.
H. McMILLAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 2, 1862.

Messrs. A. M. Johnson and H. McMillan:—Gentlemen: Allow me to return my thanks to you for your kindness in soliciting aid for my company; and to return my heart-felt acknowledgments to the citizens who so liberally contributed, and to many friends who have contributed to me personally.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. R. McDONALD.

THE MATERIALS OF WHICH OUR ARMY IS COMPOSED.—A friend writing to us from Richmond county on business, says of the volunteer company just raised by Capt. B. F. Little,—

"It is a company of fine materials, most of the members being men with families, good, substantial citizens—men who are going into the service from principle and pure patriotism—many of them making unusual sacrifices, but who ask nothing but to be permitted to contribute their aid in gaining our independence and establishing our rights and our privileges as freemen."

FROM CAMP BEE, NEAR SMITHFIELD, VA.—A Stanly county volunteer writes us from the above place, that "there is no news in camp. The health of the Regiment (the 14th,) is very good. We are anxious to return to our native State and assist in defending her from Burnside's army. I don't think we will remain here much longer."

"WHISKEY AND POLITICS."—A friend closes a business letter as follows:—

"I take this occasion to say, in sadness and sorrow, rather than in anger, that our beloved State has been made a sacrifice to *whiskey and politics!* "The powers that be" ought to be punished in some way. Had either Holmes or Hill been permitted to remain in charge of our coast, I confidently believe our soil would not have been polluted by the tread of Yankee troops. Hundreds, if not thousands of our brave soldiers must be sacrificed before we can regain what we have lost. May God strengthen us for the terrible conflict before us."

A NORTH CAROLINA OFFICER WOUNDED.—In a skirmish at Cumberland Gap lately, in which four of our men were wounded, it is stated that Lieut. Miller of the 29th N. C. regiment was shot through the thigh, by a "bush-whacker." We suppose Lieut. Miller to belong to Co. F, Capt. Enloe, from the mountains.

ROBESON COUNTY.—A correspondent in Robeson asks us to say, that many in that county desire to vote for Giles Leitch, Esq., for the Senate, and Col. Thomas A. Norment and Col. Stephen J. Cobb for the Commons at the next election.

GIVE THE BELLS!—The Ordnance Bureau at Richmond calls loudly for bells, for the purpose of providing light artillery for the public defence, stating that, while copper is abundant, the supply of tin is deficient to convert the copper into bronze. Bells contain so much tin that 2400 pounds weight of bell-metal, mixed with the proper quantity of copper, will suffice for a field battery of six pieces.

Those who are willing to devote their bells to this patriotic purpose will receive receipts for them, and the bells will be replaced, if required, at the close of the war, or they will be purchased at fair prices.

Bells may be directed as follows:

Richmond Arsenal, Richmond, Va., Capt. B. G. Baldwin.

Fayetteville Arsenal, Fayetteville, N. C., Capt. J. C. Booth.

Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., Capt. F. L. Childs.

Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., Lt.-Col. W. G. Gill.

Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala., Capt. J. L. White.

Columbus Depot, Columbus, Miss., Major W. R. Hunt.

Atlanta Depot, Atlanta, Ga., Lieut. M. H. Wright.

Savannah Depot, Savannah, Ga., Capt. R. M. Cuyler.

Knoxville Depot, Knoxville, Tenn., Lieut. P. M. McClung.

Baton Rouge Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La., F. C. Humphreys, Military Storekeeper.

Montgomery Depot, Montgomery, Ala., C. G. Wagner, Military Storekeeper.

The Government will pay all charges to these places, and receipts will be promptly returned to the proper parties.

Persons and congregations placing their bells at the service of the Government, are requested to send a statement of the fact, with a description and weight of the bell, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Richmond, for record in the War Department.

Many churches are giving their bells, and one, the 2d Baptist Church of Richmond, has subscribed money enough to purchase other metal sufficient to form a full battery, to be called "The Second Baptist Church Battery." A member of the church, a founder, has agreed to cast the pieces without charge. That is the right spirit.

The several churches at Sumter, S. C., have given bells weighing upwards of 1500 lbs. Those at Marietta, Geo., bells weighing 1623 lbs.

THE DEEP RIVER REGION.—The Charleston Courier says,—

The war and the war interests, as well as the general interests of the South, demand that the mineral region of Deep River, North Carolina, be opened immediately to commerce and communication. It can be done.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cents sell at Richmond at 97½, Virginia 98½.

THE YANKEE FINANCES.—The world may well stand amazed at the stupendous extent of the debt contracted and to be contracted by the Yankees in the vain effort to subjugate the South. Nothing to compare with it was ever before known. One year of war has swelled the public debt of the United States from some 75 millions to 750 millions. The Philadelphia Ledger of the 7th ult. quotes Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee as fixing it at that sum at the expiration of the financial year in June next. The Ledger and Fessenden are among the most maligunt of our enemies, and it is believed that in putting the debt at 750 millions they have stopped far short of the truth.

The annual interest is already more than $45,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the government will be about $70,000,000 more; and Mr. Fessenden counts up other charges, apart from the war, which will require in all not less than 165,000,000 a year, to be met by taxation, direct and indirect. Such is the fact staring the Yankees in the face as things exist now. But suppose another year of war, and another $750,000,000 added to the debt. As to this the Ledger presents the following views, gloomy enough for Lincolndom, but just in the same degree encouraging for us. It shows that they *cannot* carry on such a war much longer; and that we have only to stand our ground manfully to break down our enemies—break them down financially as they already are morally. It is remarkable that the tax bill is not yet passed, though urged with great pertinacity by Wall street, which wants security. The Yankee Congress is evidently afraid to pass it, for they have reason to believe that the people will not submit to it. They will be ruined with it, and ruined without it.

The following are the closing remarks of the Ledger:

"If we take into account the losses to be entailed by the issue of Government paper money, and the increased cost of everything the Government has to buy, this sum ($165,000,000) will be much larger. A steady depreciation of currency, which is very sure to attend its increase, can scarcely fail to send coin out of the country—and the greater the depreciation the more rapidly it will go. The most formidable problem for our rulers to deal with is, how to raise $165,000,000 per annum Borrowing has its limit, and is always reached sooner by a resort to "kiting" than in any other way. When it is proposed to raise $165,000,000 by taxation, in one form and other, we know just where we stand. One hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars are a concrete substance (provided they be not paper dollars,) which may be handled by the four rules of arithmetic, distributed by the census tables, and apportioned to States, counties and individuals. The sum to be raised and paid into the U. S. Treasury by New York every year will be $21,344,420; by Pennsylvania, $15,986,035; by Ohio $12,867,791; by Indiana $7,430,175: by Illinois $9,414,641; and the other States in the same cheerful ratio. These are enormous sums, and by no process that can be devised, can they be collected without being *felt*. In some quarters the attempt to collect it will fall little short of confiscation. New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey may go through such a tax with the breath of life remaining in them, but it is doubtful whether there is another State, loyal or disloyal, that can go half way through.

"An intelligent correspondent, speaking for the great West, says: "I know that when a U. S. land tax is added to the State and county taxes in Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Missouri, the tax-gatherer will, in a vast number of cases, have to take the land itself, and I believe that a similar result will follow in many parts of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. And yet, the land tax is a small part of the proposed revenue bill."

This same correspondent of the Ledger, and the Ledger itself, then hints at the confiscation of rebel property in the South to pay the taxes for the insolvent States of the North. We shall deserve to have it so if we allow them to subjugate us. But it cannot be. The Yankees may as well make provision for their own debts. The South will not submit either to be conquered or to be plundered in trade as heretofore.

In connection with the above, the following extract from a late letter of Thurlow Weed, that sagacious politician of Albany, N. Y., who has been in London for several months, and is known to have more than ordinary facilities for obtaining information, will be read with especial interest. Mr. Weed writes,—

"Wait, wait, wait." These are now the potent words in England. Parliament has met. The American question is the only one of any interest. The manner in which the Trent business has been settled is *not* satisfactory. Mr. Seward not only made no apology, but declared that he would have kept the rebel ambassadors had the national interest required it. It will please Mr. Lovejoy to learn that members of the Lords and Commons are but little better satisfied than he is.

There is also some mild thunder coming on. The imprisonment of British subjects. The cases of Mr. Shaver and others have already been called up in the House of Lords. And when Mr. Gregory, the member from Galway, spoke of the ineffectiveness of the blockade, he was greeted with "hears," instead of the derisive laughter of the last session. There is no doubt that the most stirring debates of the present session will be on the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. But the answer of the government will be, *wait*. We have been told by the American press, and by speakers in Congress, that the matter must be settled in sixty days—that in that time the South must be crushed, or the North must be ruined. The sixty days are drawing to a close. It will be useless to recognize a power which is to be crushed so soon—useless to trouble ourselves, if the war is to end so suddenly. Why go to war, or even prepare for war, about a matter that will be settled in a few weeks? The hope of England now is, that the North will soon be exhausted, and so overwhelmed with financial difficulties, that the government will be compelled to make peace. And as it has been demonstrated in the Trent affair that the government is not afraid of the mob, John Bull is looking forward to an early supply of cotton.

Mr. Yancey took his departure shortly after the arrival of Mr. Mason. He is reported to have taken passage in the West India steamer, which may be the case, or it may be only a blind to conceal his real destination. As he has been chosen Senator of Alabama in the Confederate Congress, I suppose he will make an effort to get to Richmond, which he may do either through Canada, from the West Indies to Florida or from Texas. There are ways enough. It is generally supposed that the Southern Commissioners have expended large sums of money in suborning the press, and publishing pamphlets in London and Paris. I believe that this is a mistake. In the first place, they have had no money to spend, and, in the second, no occasion to spend in this manner. The tory and conservative press, and most of the whig papers, have abused the North, *con amore*. There was no need to bribe them They have been but too ready to publish everything that could damage the North and help the South, and the government has given official publication to the strongest document yet written in defence of secession—the despatch of Messrs. Yancey, Rost and Mann, to Lord John Russell, last August. You will see, with astonishment, no doubt, that these commissioners have been, in a certain sense, officially received, and that their dispatches are published for Parliament and the whole country, with the same official formality as those of Mr. Adams or any accredited minister to the court of St. James. The expenditure of a million of dollars in suborning the press or distributing pamphlets, would not have done so much for them as the official recognition and publication of this single document.

But the government, to all appearance, means to preserve the attitude of neutrality until fairly forced out of it They have stood with lighted matches and held Capt. Craven, of the Tuscarora, still for twenty-four hours, while the Nashville was steaming away in triumph. By this time she may have burnt a dozen merchantmen. The Sumter at last accounts, was making her lair under the guns of Gibraltar. She stays only twenty-four hours at a time, under present arrangements, but should a United States man-of-war go there to find her the Sumter would have plenty of time to run away and into another port of safety. And as to the actual neutrality, there is precious little. The people of England, certainly four-fifths of all who have any influence, wished the Nashville to escape, rejoice in every feat of the Sumter, would rejoice with a great joy over a northern defeat, as they did over Bull Run, and say as little as possible of a northern victory.

In the discussion of American affairs in England, we generally hear something about slavery. But the Abolition feeling here is a sentiment and a matter of course, and not very practical in its character. The manufacturers of England would not give one farthing more a pound for free cotton to abolish all the slavery in the world. They believe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" they rejoice in the emancipation of the negro in the West Indies; they hold slavery in abhorrence—many do, and the rest agree to it—but I cannot find that this sentiment is to be relied upon in favor of the North or against the South. It will not influence a vote in parliament. Repeal the Morrill tariff and you will do more to secure the favor of England than if you were to-morrow to proclaim the liberation of every slave in America. Besides, the British people paid the masters the value of their negroes. By doing this they recognized the right of property in slaves. If you wish to please them you must do the same. Why should you accomplish such a glorious thing as the freedom of your slaves more cheaply than they have done it?

General Thomas's brilliant victory in Kentucky is scarcely noticed in the English papers, with the exception of the News and the Star. Had it been a Confederate victory the Times would have had three leaders on it besides all the particulars. But the fighting is no longer looked upon here as the important matter. You may beat or may be beaten over three hundred thousand square miles of territory; you may march armies from the Potomac to the Mississippi, and from the Ohio to the Gulf, but the real question here is: "How long can you go on paying out $2,700,000 a day? If you do not tax and raise the money how long can the credit of the government paper be sustained? And if you do tax, how long will the people continue to pay?" The people here study the maps in the shop windows or elsewhere, and wonder what will become of California and Oregon—Oregon, which they think ought to be a British province. They wonder whether States that have repudiated paltry amounts will pay all these millions.

The following paragraph on the probable duration of the war, from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of 1st March, derives importance from the high character of that influential commercial journal:—

"The struggle is about to begin in earnest, and must terminate between March and May. We enter this day on the first of three months, and the next few weeks will be the most important in the history of the United States that have occurred since the States wrested their independence from the grasp of George the Third. Washington's great experiment, which has worked such extraordinary results during the last three-quarters of a century, will have to pass, in the next *ninety days*, through the severest ordeal to which it has ever been subjected. If the North cannot subjugate the South in this brief time, *which is very unlikely, it is almost morally certain that the European Powers will step in and propose terms, and in mercy to all parties—to the famishing operatives of England and France, as well as to the combatants themselves, the act will be real humanity.*"

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on Monday, the House resolutions, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of one from each State, in both branches of Congress, to report a bill embodying the President's recommendation of a conscript system, and also to develop the mineral resources of the Confederacy, and to establish foundries, ordnance establishments, &c., was debated, without a decision, till the Senate went into secret session. The President's recommendation meets with considerable opposition.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, nothing of importance occurred in open session.

A QUEER STORY.—The Washington National Republican of March 15th gives an account of the Confederate batteries as found at Manassas, when that place was evacuated a few weeks ago by Gen. Johnston. It says that out of 54 embrasures for guns, there were found 31 *wooden guns* mounted! that "no real guns had ever been mounted, but only pine logs, charred black, with muzzles delineated with chalk." It says they were put there to scare the Federal forces, and that they *did* scare them. That "an army nearly double that with which Louis Napoleon fought the battle of Solferino, held at bay for nobody can recollect how many weeks by thirty-one wooden guns, is something which mankind never saw before and may never see again. Let us of the contemporary generation rejoice that it has been our pre-eminent fortune to witness it."

YANKEE LOSS ON THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.—Lieut. Pendergrast, commander of the Congress, has officially reported the killed, wounded and missing of that vessel at 138, of whom only 16 are known by him to be alive. We presume, however, that the 31 prisoners in our hands are to be deducted, which will leave the killed and drowned at 89.

THE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT FORT DONELSON.—Immediately after the capitulation of Fort Donelson, the yankees claimed that they had taken 20,000 prisonerr. They next reduced the number to 14,000. And now the Chicago Times of the 6th ult. gives the number as only 5,079, as follows:—

Floyd's Va. Artillery, 84; Gray's Va. Artillery, 60; French's Va. Artillery, 43; Murray's Battery, 90; Cumberland's Battery, 55; 50th Tennessee, 485; 19th Miss., 320; 3d Miss., 330; 7th Texas, 354; 26th Miss., 427; 27th Ala., 180; 3d Tenn., 627; 10th Tenn., 608; 42d Tenn., 494; 48th Tenn., 249; 49th Tenn., 450; 20th Tenn., 65; 2d Kentucky, 130; 2d Ala., 84; 50th Va. 10; 51st Tenn., 17; total, 5079. The "Times" says the number has heretofore been set down at 7000, but that these figures are accurate.

We hope it will not be long before we shall have plenty of yankee prisoners to exchange for the above. The Richmond Enquirer invokes the soldiers of the Confederate army to think of these their brethren in prison when next they go into battle, and after having made their fight, to add one more blow for *them*.

GUN BOAT FUND.—Capt. Cornehlsen's Co. of German Volunteers, in the 18th Reg't N. C. Vols., has subscribed $861 towards building an iron-clad gun-boat for the defence of Wilmington.

"S. F. P." (S. F. Potter we suppose) of Point Peter, near Wilmington, offers through the Journal 500 bushels of rice for the same object.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have received two long essays on Intemperance, which, in the present news demands upon our columns, we feel obliged to decline, as we frequently have to do with other communications.

We must also respectfully decline a communication from one of our volunteers who has been serving in South Carolina, for the reason, that its strictures on the conduct of the citizens of that State would stir up ill blood, and, however deserved, we would avoid irritations except when necessary to repel open or insidious attacks upon our own State. We will lay the communication aside, for future use if need be.

A pair of "Iron-Clad Reprobates."—Bennett of the N. Y. "Herald," and Greeley of the "Tribune," keep up a vigorous fire upon each other; but they are both such iron-clad reprobates that no great damage is inflicted or received. The following we take from the "Herald:"

Poor Greeley Playing Jacobin.—Poor, old silly Greeley cries out for a traitor, weeps salt tears for a traitor, howls like a hyena for a traitor, shouts for all the universe to bring him a traitor. What does he want of a traitor? Why, Greeley wants to be blood-thirsty. He wants to be a little Robespierre. He wants to hang a traitor with his own hands. Let him come down to our office, and we'll give him a shilling to buy a rope—since the "Tribune" is so poor—and then he may hang himself to the nearest lamp post, and thus at once satisfy his desire to hang a traitor, and greatly gratify the loyal public.

THE LATE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS—STATEMENT OF AN OFFICER.

The Memphis Appeal has had an interview with an officer direct from our army in the West, from whom it obtains the following interesting details of the late battle in Arkansas:

Gen. Price had remained at Springfield until the enemy were within six miles of the town, when he put his army in motion towards the Arkansas line. There was more or less skirmishing between his rear guard and the enemy's advance, until he crossed the Arkansas and effected a junction with Van Dorn and McCulloch. In all these skirmishes, our informant says the Missouri sharpshooters invariably got the best of their pursuers. Price's object was to draw them down into Arkansas, since Van Dorn had not joined him at Springfield.

The Confederates rested a few days at Cove creek, in Washington county, Arkansas, some thirty miles below the line. At length, Gen. Van Dorn having got ready, he determined to go in search of the enemy, and to make the attack himself. The troops were ordered to cook five days' provisions, and move upon the enemy, who had stopped at Sugar creek. At Bentonville, on their way up, they encountered the Federal rear guard, and had quite a brisk skirmish, in which we lost one man, and the enemy eight or ten. We also took one piece of artillery from them there. The Confederates marched all that day and night *without food or sleep*, and came up with the enemy in the Sugar Creek hills at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., when the action at once became general. The enemy was completely surrounded, Gen. Price attacking them on the north and Gen. McCulloch on the west.

It is now generally believed that we made a mistake in surrounding the enemy and cutting off every avenue of escape It is thought that if we had attacked them from one side only, as it is understood Gen. Price proposed, we should have driven them out and taken everything they had ere the sun went down. As it was, we drove them for two miles from all their strong positions, and held their encampment during the night, with the greater part of their commissary stores, on which our half-famished men fed.

Many of our troops who were supposed to be captured by the enemy, have come in, and our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, will not exceed six hundred, viz: 125 killed, 275 wounded and 200 prisoners. The enemy's loss was far greater—probably five to our one. A federal Colonel, who was taken on the evening of the first day, says their loss up to that time was terrific—probably twelve hundred to fifteen hundred—and the next morning they lost many more, among whom were several officers. Such prisoners as have escaped from them say there was no exultation among them, so heavy had their losses been. The Confederates took 225 prisoners.

On the morning of the eighth, the enemy having taken strong position during the night, reopened the fight. The action soon became general, and continued until about half-past nine o'clock, by which time Gen. Van Dorn had completed his arrangements to withdraw his forces.

The reasons for our withdrawal were, first, that a number of the Southern regiments, after the fall of McCulloch and McIntosh, became demoralized. Secondly, some two hundred Federal troops (Germans,) while fleeing from the field, came upon our ammunition wagons, and the teamsters supposing they intended an attack, put whip to their horses and fled as rapidly as possible. This left several of our batteries without a single round. These unfortunate occurrences rendered it necessary for the confederates to retire, and that at a time when victory had actually perched upon their banners.

With the exception of a portion of the regiments thrown into confusion by the untimely fall of McCulloch and McIntosh, the retreat was conducted in the utmost good order—so good, indeed, that many did not know but that they were making a flank movement on the enemy until late in the afternoon. Several of our batteries were in great danger, having to be brought off through the woods and over hills. The enemy did not pursue, except a few squads of cavalry who followed up some of our baggage trains. We brought off four more pieces of cannon than we went with, having lost only two pieces, which were disabled and spiked.

Several of the enemy's batteries were taken and could not be brought off. They were dismounted and the wheels taken off; dry brush and leaves were piled on them, and they were burnt by our troops.

Our list of killed and wounded is still imperfect. Col. Rives, of the Missouri Confederates, and Capt. Clark, of the artillery, whose loss has not heretofore been mentioned, were killed. Many other officers were killed or wounded. Gen. Van Dorn paid a high compliment to Price's army. Many of their charges would have done credit to Napoleon's Old Guard. The troops in McCulloch's division, up to the time of his and McIntosh's fall, fought with the most determined gallantry, and covered themselves with glory.

We left the field on the second day for the reasons given above; and yet the result of the battle was as good as a victory to the Confederates. They have so crippled the enemy that they will be unable to attack us until they get reinforcements. Price and Van Dorn, however, can march where they please and without molestation. At last accounts they were recruiting and getting ready for another forward movement in a direction but little suspected by the enemy.

With the exception of Stanwatie's regiment our Indian allies did not take much part in the fight. This regiment took a battery, having approached it behind trees, and behaved with much courage and gallantry. Owing to the early fall of McCulloch and McIntosh some six or seven regiments were never brought into action. The enemy's forces were at least double ours.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig gets the following account from Lieut. G. A. Thornton, of McCulloch's staff, who is on his way to this city under orders. Lieut. Thornton is a young Virginian, and went to Arkansas with Gen. McIntosh after the battle of Oak Hills, and was immediately appointed on Gen. McCulloch's staff. He participated in the late battle, and of course his statements in regard to it may be accepted as reliable:

"On the night of the 6th ult. the division of the army under McCulloch made a forced march of 15 miles up the Bentonville road to meet Siegel, who was at Sugar creek. On the 7th McIntosh advanced with some of his cavalry, when skirmishing commenced, which resulted in a loss of three on our side and six on that of the enemy. He then advanced in force and charged the enemy, passing entirely through their lines and coming round again to his former position, bringing with him three pieces of the enemy's artillery.

"McCulloch then started with McIntosh to show him where to charge the enemy again, but while riding through the woods a ball from the enemy entered his heart and he fell. McIntosh then returned to his men, and while trying to get an Arkansas regiment to charge the enemy and recover McCulloch's body, he himself (McIntosh) was shot dead through the heart. Rector's Arkansas regiment then made a successful attack, driving the enemy from their position and recovering the body of McCulloch. That of McIntosh was not recovered until the next day, the 8th. Our troops succeeded in driving the enemy back under both Curtis and Siegel, and slept on their arms during the night of the 7th.

The next morning Gen. Van Dorn discovered that they had gained a much stronger position, whereupon he resolved not to attack them, but only to make a feint in order to retreat down the Huntsville road.

Stone's regiment was sent to protect the train, which was in danger of being cut off. The train was on what is known as the telegraph road, while the army was on the Huntsville road, east of Fayetteville, and the Federal army between the army and train, thus reducing our men to great straits—they having nothing to eat, except what they could kill. In the retreat our troops strayed off on different roads, and for several days it was thought our loss was much greater than it really is.

Good's Texas battery, which did such good service, was thought to be lost; but Capt. Cook came up to the army three or four days after the fight. Rector's Arkansas regiment, which was left behind to cover the retreat, took the wrong road, left all their arms, a great deal of camp equipage, etc. Our loss of life in the retreat was small, as the enemy did not pursue us. Some few of their cavalry came a short distance and captured some of our men who had lain down on the roadside from sheer exhaustion. They took but few prisoners during the battle. We captured 150 prisoners on the field, and 60 more were taken by foraging parties.

There were but two or three regiments of Indians in the battle, and they did no service, having fled after the first charge. McCulloch attacked Siegel at Sugar creek, with a force of about ten thousand, and Price and Van Dorn made an attack on Curtis, with a force of five or six thousand, at the junction of the Bentonville and telegraph roads, three miles below the State line, and about four miles from McCulloch.

Our loss, Lieut. Thornton says, has been overestimated. He has not been able to ascertain what it really is, but is of the opinion the killed will not exceed 125 or 130. The enemy's loss, he says, is three times greater than ours. Our flag of truce buried 82 dead, and the Federals say they interred quite a number. Two Federal lieutenant-colonels, which we took, have been exchanged for Col. Hebert and Major Tunnard.

The following spirited order was issued by Gen. Van Dorn to the gallant troops who were engaged in the recent battle in Northwestern Arkansas.

HEADQ'RS OF THE TRANS-MISS. DISTRICT,
VAN BUREN, ARK., March 16, 1862.

The Major General commanding this district desires to express to the troops his admiration of their conduct during the recent expedition against the enemy.

Since leaving camp in Boston Mountain, they have been incessantly exposed to the hardships of a winter campaign, and have endured such privations as troops have rarely encountered.

In the engagements of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instant, it was the fortune of the General, commanding, to be immediately with the Missouri division, and he can therefore bear personal testimony to their gallant bearing. From the noble veteran, who has led them so long, to the gallant S. Churchill Clark, who fell while meeting the enemy's last charge, the Missourians proved themselves devoted patriots and staunch soldiers. They met the enemy on his positions and took them from him. They captured four of his cannon and many prisoners. They drove him from his field of battle and slept upon it.

The victorious advance of McCulloch's division upon the strong position of the enemy's front, was inevitably checked by the misfortunes which now sadden the hearts of our countrymen throughout the Confederacy. McCulloch and McIntosh fell in the very front of the battle, and in full tide of success. With them went down the confidence and hope of their troops. No success can repair the loss of such leaders. It is only left to us to mourn their untimely fall, emulate their heroic courage, and avenge their death.

You have inflicted upon the enemy a heavy blow. But we must prepare at once to march against him again. All officers and men must be diligent in perfecting themselves in knowledge of tactics and camp decipline. The regulations of the army upon this subject must be rigidly enforced. Officers will recite daily in tactics, and all must drill as many times daily as other duties will permit. In every company the prescribed roll calls will be made. The arms will be daily inspected, and a cereful attention be given to neat police of the camp.

Commanders of brigades will publish and strictly enforce these orders.

By order of Major Gen. Earl Van Dorn.
DABNEY H. MABRY, A. A. G.

Capt. Morgan.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th ult., contains copies of Captain Morgan's despatches to Major General Hardee, giving an account of his recent achievements at Gallatin, Tenn., and elsewhere. He confirms the reported capture of the telegraph operator, his instruments, books, etc. and the destruction of a locomotive, tender and a large quantity of other rolling stock. The mail train being some hours behind time was not captured. The following extract from the report is interesting:

"The whole country through which we passed turned out in masses to welcome us. I have never before witnessed such enthusiasm and feeling. Men, women and children never wearied in their efforts to minister to our wants. All expressed themselves as gratified at the presence of Southern soldiers in their midst.

"A handsome flag was presented us by the ladies of Gallatin, and some accompanied us even to the ferry."

All at Corinth—All the Generals of our army of the Mississippi are now at Corinth, including Beauregard, Sidney Johnston, Bragg, Polk, Critterden, Gladden, Ruggles, Carroll and Kirby Smith. Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, is in command at Corinth.

Late from Nashville.—A letter from Nashville says that Dr. Harris, the Episcopal minister, has left the city. He was arrested and told he must pray for the President of the United States and no other, on peril of his life. He said he would suffer death first, so he is gone. All the churches are closed. The force now in Nashville is 5,000 men. General Buell has left there, advancing southward. There are 4,500 sick in the hospitals, and 1,800 have deserted since the occupation of Nashville. The citizens keep themselves aloof from the soldiers and officers. They had not interfered with private property, except in stealing a few negroes. All the cotton they got was about 300 bales, which was being used in the construction of the fort, a few miles below Nashville.

A gentleman from Nashville states that the "calculating" Yankees had brought large stocks of all kinds of goods to that place to supply the needy "Rebels." Unfortunately, however, the people did not care to buy their wares, and many of the goods had been re-shipped. Neither the blandishments of Gen. Buell, nor the alternate threats and promises of "Governor" Johnson, have had the effect to soften the hearts of the people. They keep themselves entirely aloof from officers and men, and will not have anything to do with them.—*Charleston Courier.*

The ladies of Savannah have already raised over three thousand dollars, after two days' effort, for the Georgia gunboat fund.

Dispatches from Gen. Beauregard—Island Number Ten.—Official dispatches were received yesterday at the War Department from Gen. Beauregard, giving a brief account of the enemy's bombardment of Island No. 10. The dispatches state that the bombardment had continued for fifteen days, in which time the enemy had thrown three thousand shells, expending about one hundred thousand pounds of powder, with the result, on our side, of one man killed and none seriously wounded. The gratifying statement is made in General Beauregard's dispatches that our batteries are entirely intact.

We learn that the dispatches further state that we had sunk one of the enemy's gunboats and disabled another. The Yankees have had an expensive diversion shelling Island No. 10, considering that gun-powder is worth seventy-five cents per pound in the North, and leaving out of account the loss of their vessels.

Richmond Examiner, 3d.

AUGUSTA, April 4.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 1st inst., says that all is quiet at Island 10. Our batteries are in good condition, and the troops are confident.

One Federal gunboat went to Eastport, Miss. on Sunday last, and engaged our battery. No damage was done.

Federal dispatches from Kansas City confirm the Confederate victory near Fort Craig, and admit the loss of sixty-two killed and forty-two wounded. The Texans entered Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the second of March.

Fight on the Tennessee River.—Passengers on the cars from Memphis, this morning, report that the Lincoln gunboats came up to Chickasaw yesterday and our batteries there opened on them and drove them back, crippling two of them. We understand some fifty or sixty guns were heard at Decatur.—*Huntsville Democrat, 26th ult.*

Our Recent Success in Florida.—The recent success of our arms near New Smyrna, is but the beginning of a series of results in Florida which will make the coast of that State too hot for the Yankee negro thieves. We have some information on the subject, which leads to the belief that the people of Florida will never cease their attacks until the enemy is driven away. As results are made public, our readers shall have all the details at our command. In the meantime let our people everywhere give the vandals no rest as long as their footprints pollute our soil.

Savannah News.

Later from Florida.—We are informed that the steamer St. Mary's and the yacht America, after the occupation of Jacksonville, by the Yankees, were run up to Dun's lake and sunk by the Confederates.

The Yankees dispatched in pursuit the steamer Darlington and a gunboat, and, while these vessels were in the lake, endeavoring to raise the sunken vessels, some good citizens obstructed Dun's creek, a narrow channel connecting Dun's lake with the St. John's river, by felling trees. At our latest reports, preparations were made to give the Yankee crews that went up a good reception with rifles. We commend the example to all who are near the banks of rivers, occupied by the Yankees.—*Charleston Courier, 2d inst.*

Federal Prisoners.—The Columbia Guardian, of the 1st inst. says eighteen prisoners, captured somewhere on the coast of this State or North Carolina, arrived here on Sunday afternoon, from Marion Court House, under an armed escort. They were lodged in jail.

Returned.—Four negroes, comprising part of the crew of a rice boat recently captured, (Capt. Finegan's) arrived in the city yesterday, having been released by their captors. By earnest begging to be allowed to return to their old home where they were born, and to their owners whom they regard as their best friends, they succeeded in gaining permission to return. Some one or two of the crew remained. Captains Finegan and Kroeg have been retained as prisoners.

Charleston Courier.

Two or three days ago the blockaders ran a small schooner ashore near Lockwood's Folly Inlet, Brunswick county, some twenty miles South of the Cape Fear. We have not learned the particulars. The crew escaped.

Wil. Journal, 4th.

From Norfolk.—NORFOLK, April 2.—A British ship of war anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday.

Pilots Acquainted with Northern Harbors.—We have had a pretty strong hint that pilots acquainted with the various harbors along the Northern seaboard will speedily be in great demand, and that their services will be handsomely remunerated. It is unnecessary for us, of course, to say more than this, as those interested will easily find out where to apply for further information. As the weather is getting warm, possibly some of our Southern friends intend to get up a few pic-nic excursions to a little colder climate; and it may be that they need the services of the above pilots.—*Norfolk Day Book, 4th.*

The steamer Florida has lately arrived in a Confederate port, with a large amount of powder, guns, pistols and other materials of war. So says the Savannah Republican.

Not Anxious.—After all the parade and bustle made by the yankee forces at Newport's News and vicinity, we do not believe that they entertain the remotest idea of advancing upon Richmond through the Peninsula. We understand that day before yesterday, our forces, headed by the gallant Magruder, advanced boldly in the direction of Hampton, but the Yankees not relishing such a movement, retired a great deal faster than we moved onward. They have an instinctive dread of Gen. Magruder and Big Bethel.

Petersburg Express, 3d.

Extension of Martial Law.—RICHMOND, March 30.—The President has proclaimed martial law in Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Bath, Alleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas and Randolph counties, Va. Gen. Heth is charged with its execution.

Gen. Pillow has returned from Richmond to the seat of war in the South. His family are said to be exiles from their home in Tennessee, and are now in Mississippi.

Capt. M. J. Wicks, the Banker at Memphis, raised a company for the war, and then gave each member a check for three hundred dollars.

Retribution.—The justice meted out to the arch-Abolitionist, Wendell Phillips, at Cincinnati, is the beginning of a great work at the North—the dawn of a day of retribution for the base hypocrites who have destroyed their government and deluged their country in blood. Justice may sleep—it never dies. The day will come when the whole race of Abolitionists will be hung like dogs to the nearest tree, by a confiding and betrayed people.—*Petersburg Express.*

Nearly all the churches of Barbour county, Ala., have tendered their bells to the government, and every house-wife has constituted herself an agent for the collection of brass.

Call a lady "a chicken," and ten to one she is angry. Tell her she is "no chicken," and twenty to one she is still angrier.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, April 2.—Northern papers of the 31st have been received here.

There is nothing new from McClellan's department.

Fort Macon is still held by a rebel garrison 500 strong.

Gen. Buell has command of his army in person and is fifteen miles from Corinth, Miss., where the rebels are concentrating large forces. It is stated that Beauregard expects a fight every hour.

Firing on Island No. 10 was continued on Friday and returned with great spirit by the rebels, who are making great preparations for a protracted and determined defence. They are mounting a large number of heavy guns. Our iron-clad steamers were advancing down the river.

Cotton and tobacco had arrived in New York in considerable quantities from the prizes of the steamer Magnolia and schooner Sea Valley.

Government securities have declined ¼ in New York. The stock market was generally dull and prices declining. Cotton steady. Sales on Saturday 700 bales at 27¼@28c.

The Herald says that the conspirators in the Federal Congress are becoming every day more desperate and violent.

A terrible disaster has occurred at a pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia. Sixty persons were killed and wounded.

The owners of slaves in the District of Columbia are rapidly removing them.

The Chattanooga railroad has been repaired, and communication between Nashville and Louisville restored.

It was stated in Washington on the 30th that there was no apprehension that Gen. Shields's arm would have to be amputated, but that he was in the best possible spirits.

Necessaries of life had fallen materially in Washington since the blockade of the Potomac had been raised.

A petition to President Lincoln to remove his Naval Secretary Welles, met with great favor in Boston. The Transcript says "it embodies the widespread discontent of the community with Secretary Welles."

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The army correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing under date of Cairo, March 20, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy, the rebels opening from a new battery mounted, it is supposed, with 128 pounders. The enemy could be seen cutting away trees and rapidly pushing forward other means of defence. They seem to have no idea of evacuating at present, and are daily getting more cannon in position.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Morgan's rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad on Friday. Col. Curren Pope, of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, with a few other Union officers. The locomotive was run into a ditch and the cars destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—On the night of the 26th inst., a band of from five to eight hundred rebels attacked four companies of State Militia at Hammonsville, Polk county, Mo. They were completely defeated, with a loss of 15 killed, and a large number wounded. Our loss was none killed, but a number wounded. Among the latter were Captains Stockton and Cosgrove, severely.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—The rebels burned the bridge on the railroad between Newbern and Beaufort, but it was in progress of repair and the road would soon be in operation between the two places.

So far as our informants know, all of whom came from Newbern, and had not been at Beaufort, there was no destruction of property at the latter place, and a large majority of the citizens remained quietly at their homes on the approach of the Union forces. All the rebel soldiers in the vicinity shut themselves up in Fort Macon. Their numbers were variously represented by citizens of Beaufort at from three to six hundred men. The fort was said to be but slightly provisioned, and it was not believed it could hold out more than a week. Its ultimate capture is of course a matter of certainty. Gen. Burnside was at Beaufort. Perfect order reigned at Newbern, and a number of citizens had returned. Gen. Foster was Military Governor of the city. The rebels were believed to be in strong force toward Kinston, thirty-five miles on the road to Goldsboro', and their scouts frequently appeared in the vicinity of Newbern.

The expedition to Washington was successful. It consisted of about one thousand men, with an escort of gunboats. Two companies of the Massachusetts Twenty-second landed and took the place. The Stars and Stripes were nailed to a tree in front of the court house and left there.

The citizens received the invaders without any apparent excitement or apprehension. Some few expressed Union sentiments, whilst the great mass had nothing to say either way. After holding the place one day, and gathering all the information they could, the expedition returned to Newbern.

From Fortress Monroe.—FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—Gen. Burnside has taken possession of Beaufort, N. C., without any resistance. No property was burned.

The big Lincoln gun has been mounted here. She carries balls weighing 437 lbs. They are called Lincoln pills, to be taken by the Merrimac.

Great Guns.—It was stated, a few days ago, in a Washington despatch, that Commander Dahlgren opposed the making of any 10 inch guns of his pattern. The Pittsburg papers, in which city the big guns are cast, say there are no Dahlgren guns of this size. The heaviest Dahlgren guns are of nine and eleven inches calibre, the twelve inch rifled, and fifteen inch smooth bore guns at Fortress Monroe being constructed on Capt. Rodman's principle. The manufacture of sea coast ordnance, we have been led to believe, is as exclusively under control of Captain Rodman as the navy ordnance is under that of Captain Dahlgren, and the two parties are entirely independent of each other. The navy guns are cast solid, and the difficulties of constructing them increased much more rapidly in proportion to their size than in the Rodman guns, which are cast with a core. The supply of fifteen inch guns at Fortress Monroe is not very extensive, being confined to a single gun. The fifteen inch Rodman gun will throw a shot weighing 420 pounds. A twenty-inch gun, which Rodman says is practicable, would throw one of 1,000 pounds.

Later from Europe.—The City of New York has arrived from Southampton, with dates to the 19th.

There had been a discussion in Parliament relative to the arrest of the Lieutenant of the privateer Sumter. It was stated that he not been released but was on his way to America as a political prisoner.

The London Times anticipates an almost endless war and thinks that the rebellion will end in a Military Dictatorship.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the recent successes of the Union troops have created the belief among French merchants that the war would soon be at an end and commercial relations be resumed.

LONDON, March 17.—The funds are tending steadily upwards. Consols 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton—Sales for the two days 12,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters.

THE PROPOSED CONSCRIPTION.

On the 28th of March, President Davis sent in to Congress a message, in which he recommended "the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all the legislation heretofore enacted, which would conflict with the system proposed." The plan here proposed is what is called "conscription" in Europe, and in the terrible shocks to which every country on that continent has been exposed, it has always been found the most efficient, if not the only mode of bringing out the whole strength of the country. Various objections have been made to it in Congress, where, we are sorry to see, a disposition prevails to waste time in discussion, while the promptest and most vigorous action is demanded. We are told, for instance, that it abrogates "State rights." If the Yankees overrun and subjugate us, they will leave us no rights at all, either State or personal. We shall be the veriest slaves in all christendom. We shall be stripped of our property, and made the subjects of the vilest race on the face of the earth. Others tell us that it may be a formidable weapon in the hands of a man disposed to play the despot. If we are to have a despot, had he not better be one of our own people than a Yankee? While gentlemen are struggling for a shadow, they are losing the substance. England, it is said, never had a conscription. England has never been invaded, so far as we recollect, since the reign of King John and his son. She raises men by enlistment for foreign service, a slow and tedious process, as was found in the late Sepoy war. Were she invaded by 700,000 men, she would not hesitate to adopt the conscription, or any other mode of raising soldiers; for she is the most practical of all nations, and she is well aware that it is useless to talk about infringements of the Constitution when the enemy is on hand, ready to destroy it. Washington, it is further said, never resorted to the conscription, to which we may answer, that Washington never had to contend with 700,000 men, and a fleet of several hundred iron gunboats. It were to mistake the character of that most practical of men, to suppose that he would not have resorted to any scheme whatever, however obnoxious, to prevent the subjugation of his country.

We tell gentlemen, whatever they may think, this is no time for talking about rights and privileges. If we do not beat these Yankees, we shall soon have not the vestige of a right, not the shadow of a privilege, left us. We must adopt the means to do this, let them be what they may, even to the appointing of a dictator with absolute power. This is the first thing to be thought of; it is the first thing to be done. It is vain to talk about liberty and law in such circumstances. In war there is neither liberty nor law. *Leges silent inter armes,*" said one of the greatest men that the world ever saw. We must make a temporary surrender of our privileges, that they may be permanently secured.

We entreat Congress not to imitate the National Assemblies of revolutionary Germany in 1848, and waste time in discussing abstractions while the enemy is thundering at our gates. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. Let the Roman tyrant find no imitator in the Confederate Congress. The people are thoroughly roused. Their energy is sufficient to redeem our affairs in a short space of time, if properly directed. We must have soldiers—good soldiers, not raw militia—and there is no time, while the enemy is pressing upon us, to drill new regiments and brigades. The new levies must be drafted into the old regiments, where they will mix with the veterans and in a few days become as good as they.

We are as much devoted to all rights, State and personal, as any man can be. But we see them in the most imminent peril from a foreign enemy, and we can see but one way of warding off the danger within a short space of time. We believe that we can be conquered under no circumstances; but the war may be indefinitely protracted if our statesmen do not rouse to the height of the situation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Cheering.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Courier mentions the following conversation between our Commander-in-chief and himself: "I said, 'General, are you hopeful?' 'No, sir,' he replied, 'I am confident.' 'That is cheering,' I observed, 'in the face of our disasters and defeats.' 'These,' he said, 'have been the Bunker Hill victories of our enemy, and the providential mystery is how they have been so few. But the day of terrible retribution is nigh; he will be ruined; the North will be beggared and bankrupt, and the South will pass out of the ordeal respected by the nations of the world, and with an imperishable name in history.'"

Execution under Court Martial.—RICHMOND, April 3.—On the 16th of March two men, giving their names as John Scully and Price Lewis, were arrested in this city as spies, and committed to Henrico jail. They had been recognized on the streets by two ladies who had but a short time before known them in Washington as detective officers of the Lincoln Government. Scully had remained but one day in the county jail, when he was removed, to separate him from his accomplice, to the Confederate prison. Two weeks ago Price Lewis, with eight other prisoners, effected his escape from jail, and made his way to the banks of the Pamunky river, in Hanover, where he was recaptured by the Hanover Home Guard and brought back to Richmond. Both men have since been tried by court martial, and convicted as spies, and as spies sentenced to be hung to-morrow. The ladies who had known them as detectives in Washington, and over whose house they had been placed as a guard, appeared as witnesses against them in this trial.

The criminals, since their conviction, claim to be subjects of Queen Victoria, and yesterday evening sent for Mr. Cridland, the acting British Consul, to interpose between them and the sentence of the court martial. We are informed that Mr. Cridland declined interfering in the case in any manner.

Lewis and Scully are both young, fine-looking, and very intelligent men.

The execution will take place at Camp Lee (the New Fair Grounds) to-morrow at noon.

Examiner, 3d.

The New Orleans "Bulletin," quotes sugar at 1½ to 1¾ cents for good common; 2¾ to 3 for prime to choice. Molasses at 12 to 13 cents per gallon for fermenting and 15 cents for prime reboiled.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!

A LARGE lot of my manufactory of Gents', Ladies', and Children's Hosiery, for sale at the store of Pemberton & Sloan. JOHN GEE.
April 8, 1862. 13-3t

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at
GEO. BRANDT'S.
Feb'y 8. 96-tf

2000 Yards of Bleached Shirtings,

A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufactory. Just received and for sale at a reasonable price, at GEORGE BRANDT'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1862. 99-tf

Burnside's Movements.—It is evident that Burnside is conducting his movements with great secresy. His principle of action is, *to strike where least looked for,* and yet it is understood that he has given it out that he intends to move upon Kinston, Goldsboro' and Raleigh. From which, if he has said so, it may be concluded he designs no such advance. He is fully aware that a strong force is ready to confront him when he attempts to advance either upon Goldsboro' or Wilmington. He has thrown out a few regiments and strong pickets at or near Pollocksville, in Jones county, at Swift Creek, and at Shepherdsville and Carolina City. All approach to Newbern is denied, we believe, now, even to a flag of truce. At last accounts Swansboro' was not occupied by his troops, but all means of intercourse with Fort Macon are cut off by pickets and troops on Bogue Sound and at other points. We have no information that Fort Macon has been or will be attacked soon. It is possible the enemy will wait a better time. Various rumors have been afloat that he was landing reinforcements at Newbern, but we have in no instance heard the number estimated at more than 10,000.

Now, it is preposterous to expect Burnside to attempt to advance from Newbern to Goldsboro' with less than 75,000 men, unless he can reach a point near Goldsboro' in his steamers. This he can do, if the Neuse has not been entirely obstructed. But so large a force cannot be spared him at this juncture, we judge.

We learn that his steamers are yet in Pasquotank River, and that he keeps up a vigilant eye to prevent the possibility of our finding out anything about his movements at Roanoke Island. From some source it was ascertained a short time ago, that his whole force at Roanoke Island only numbered four thousand.

Putting all these particulars together, we are led to the conclusion that his next strong move will be to attempt again to get into the rear of Norfolk. Norfolk is the most important point to us, and the most important point to the enemy on the Atlantic coast. It is in many respects more important to the enemy than Richmond. The value of the public property there is immense. To obtain it, was no doubt the first object of the Burnside expedition Now that the enemy imagines that all eyes are turned towards the Rappahannock, the Peninsula and to Newbern and Wilmington, may he not seize upon the opportunity to move upon Suffolk? Let the authorities be upon the alert.—*Raleigh Standard, 5th.*

Railroad Arrangements for Troops.—We are authorized to state that at a recent informal meeting of the representatives of different railroads in this State and in Virginia, it was agreed to keep constantly under the control of General Holmes at Goldsborough, an amount of rolling stock and motive power to enable him to throw ten thousand men into Wilmington within ten hours, and a similar number into Suffolk within sixteen hours. This statement is made in order to reassure our people who might be inclined to have some misgivings at not seeing the troops actually present on the ground. They are within striking distance, and they are the very flower of the Confederate army.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Designs of the Enemy.—The enemy have lately thrown large reinforcements into Old Point and Newport's News. He has made a feint movement against Gen. Magruder lately, and no doubt would like to have us think he intends an onward movement against Richmond up the Peninsula. We think it is pretty conclusive, however, that he really intends no such thing, and never has intended it, knowing that the risk is too great for him. We think, and we are borne out in our surmise by almost irresistible evidence, that the movement, when it does take place, will be against Gen. Huger's lines. This is doubtless a part of Gen. Burnside's operations in our rear. Feints have, and will be made at various points doubtless; but Suffolk is to be the point of attack in the rear, when they get ready, while a desperate effort will be made all along the line of our front from the old Pleasure House on Cape Henry, up to the highest point on the James.

Norfolk Day Book, 4th.

From the Standard.

To the Women of North-Carolina.—Already have the women of Virginia, South Carolina and Alabama, collected a fund to build gunboats for the defence of their respective States, and the interests of the Confederacy. In our struggle for liberty, our State has been behind hand in nothing, nor can I think she means to be, in any project whereby her zeal and honor can be vindicated. I call then upon our patriotic women to co-operate in contributing a sufficient sum for a gunboat to be called "The Old North State," and I venture to submit for their approval a plan for obtaining the necessary fund.

It is this: to ask some one or more persons in every town in the State, to accept the post of Collector, and to extend the subscription list to high and low, *rich and poor,* so that every woman and child within our borders may have the opportunity to aid in maintaining the cause of the Confederacy, and the honor of the good Old North State.

Mrs. John W. Ellis will take the western portion of North Carolina, and in the Middle and Eastern portions, I trust that I may meet with the same cordial response from those with whom I have yet to communicate, that has already been returned by those who have consented to act as Collectors.

Any person not within reach of a Collector, and desiring to give to this object, can do so by forwarding her subscription to Gen. James G. Martin, Raleigh, N. C., who has kindly agreed to receive the contributions.

SALLY R. COLLINS.
Raleigh, N. C., April 4, 1862

The "Merrimac."—The performances of the Virginia, in Hampton Roads, have not only created a flutter in New York, but have contributed to the pecuniary depletion of the capitalists of Sodom. From a recent message of Mayor Opdyke, to the Board of Councilmen, we learn that the Chamber of Commerce of that city "responding to the known desire of the War Department, has taken up the subject, and made an appeal to the liberality of the banks, insurance companies and capitalists for a subscription of $500,000, to be expended in providing additional safe-guards for our harbor."

The Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance on the 25th, appropriating $500,000 for harbor defence. Thus the "bleeding process" goes on.

Just Received,

200 DOZ. COATS' SPOOL COTTON.
BLACK FLAX THREAD.
BOYS HOSIERY, and a
Fine Stock of Trunks,
At GEO. BRANDT'S,
4-1tf 14 and 16 Hay Street.

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 92-1y

NOTICE.

MY SON is authorized to receive all money due me either by note or account, and receipt in my name for the same, during my absence.
Please call and settle.
A. J. WOODWARD, Market Square,
April 1. 14-1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1862.

REPORTED BATTLE.—A passenger in this morning's stage reports a battle as being fought on the Peninsula yesterday. The forces engaged are said to be 100,000 yankees to 30,000 Confederates. This is an exaggeration, of course, and the whole battle may be but an affair of pickets.

The gentleman who brings the intelligence was in the telegraph office at Raleigh until 1½ P. M. yesterday, up to which time nothing more definite had been received, than that the opposing forces had been skirmishing nearly all the morning, a regular battle having commenced about 1½ hours previous to the sending of the dispatch, (at what time we know not.) There was reported a loss of only 1 killed and 6 wounded, so far Reinforcements were being rapidly sent down to Msgruder.

A letter has been received here dated at Raleigh on Saturday, 3 P. M., stating that Gen Holmes had that morning telegraphed for all the rolling stock at Raleigh to be sent immediately to Goldsborough. The writer thought about 100 cars were sent down.

CONSCRIPTION.—We have copied an article or two in favor of President Davis's plan of a law declaring every man between 18 and 35 years of age a soldier, and mustering all such at once into the service. It is not because we favor the plan that we have thus copied articles approving of it; but because we have great confidence in the President and his advisers, and suppose that they have come to the conclusion that such an extreme measure is *a necessity*, without which they have reason to fear great harm, if not conquest. It may be so; and considering it *possible* that this is the only mode of preventing that greatest of all earthly calamities, we have done our best to waive our own strong objections to so harsh a measure, which will carry sorrow to many a fireside, and prostrate the business of thousands of men of all classes—professional men, mechanics, farmers and all.

But *is* it necessary? Upon this point we have strong doubts. So far as North Carolina is concerned, we can say with pride and pleasure, that she has gone ahead of all calls upon her for troops. The late requisition is a glorious example of this. The Governor, by direction of the President, called for *five* regiments, and more than *ten* have sprung forward. Is it not cruel, under such circumstances, to impress *all*? Is it not *unjust* to *require*, when more than are needed are ready to go upon a mere *request*? We have reason to know that in some portions of the State, if not all, almost every man who ought to go is already enrolled, and gone or going. Here and there is found a man with a wife and half a dozen to a dozen children dependent upon his labor alone for bread and his presence for protection; shall such men be carried off to the army? God forbid. If they all go, who is to raise food for the family, to say nothing of the army? We tell the authorities, that there is already serious and alarming apprehensions upon this latter point. We lately received a letter from an upper county, begging us to call attention to the fears felt there that there will not be laborers enough left (in a section where there are few slaves,) to reap and save the crops of small grain now nearly ready for the sickle.

Again: This measure proposes to retain, by law, all the twelve months' volunteers now in the service (between 18 and 35) in violation of the solemn obligation, the plighted faith of the State and the Confederate States, that they should have a right to a discharge at the end of their twelve months. The mere statement of such a proposition brands it as—we are unwilling to use the term. But what sort of soldiers would men make who are thus treated? We say, beware!

So much as to the *expediency* and good faith of the measure. But there is another and perhaps even higher view of it, which, with all our desire to sustain the Administration—and God knows that it is a sincere, earnest, and whole-hearted desire—we have not been able to overlook. We would have said something on this view—the political view—but it is so well and forcibly said by an eminent statesman in a letter just a-hand, that we take the liberty of substituting his language instead of our own. It occurs at the end of a business letter, as follows:—

"I am gratified to see that the Observer has independence enough to object to the proposition to repudiate the paroles of our released soldiers. It proposes a process of absolution, scarcely less than Papal. But I regard the recent message of the President, asking for the power of *conscription*, as in effect looking to a military despotism, and I am greatly surprised that the Richmond Whig, which has manfully raised its voice against the proscription and favoritism of the administration, and the imbecility in office which has been its natural result, should have yielded its acquiescence in the policy. Give to the President a standing army consisting of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 35, with power to call into the field as many as he pleases and when and where he pleases, without saying to the Governor of a State "by your leave," and not only is the constitution subverted, but personal liberty is no more. The power to declare and enforce Martial law, and imprison citizens indefinitely without the right of Habeas Corpus to inquire into the cause of detention, is another wide step in the same direction. A panic prevails in the country, and those in authority have but to ask for power on the ground of "military necessity," and the oldest and most sacred safeguards of freedom are yielded without question.

"We must retain our self possession, and our liberties too, in the progress of this war, or we will look in vain for them at its close."

It appears that the recommendation meets with considerable opposition in Congress; but we presume it will pass. Mr. Oldham of Texas, who most strongly opposed it, said that it would be a vital blow to our liberties, and in violation of the rights of the States England had never dared to fill her armies by conscription. Lincoln had not done it. France and Austria could do it, because they were despotisms.

CAPT. MORGAN.—The accounts of the extraordinary feats of Capt Morgan, which we published on Thursday, were so marvelous that we had some hesitation about copying them, in these days of *canards*. But we have great pleasure in stating, that they are literally verified by the Captain's official reports to Maj. Gen. Hardee, under date of March 10th and March 19th. In fact they are almost word for word identical with these official reports.

We hope that in every State of the Confederacy some Captain Morgan will show himself, and emulate the noble deeds of that now renowned guerilla chief. That there are just such men in every State we have not a doubt. And they are wanted. The invaders are on our soil, and this is one of the most effective modes of meeting and defeating them, of killing some and driving the others to their yankee regions.

A recent letter from Nashville states, that the Yankee soldiers are afraid to go out, even in strong numbers, for fear of being killed or captured by Jack Morgan and his men. What would they say and do if there was a guerilla party, headed by a Jack Morgan, at every available point of their advance into the South?

Capt. Morgan has arrived in Richmond, we are sorry to see. Doubtless there is a good reason for his going there, but he is too valuable in Tennessee to be spared.

CAMP SERVANTS.—A friend informs us that it is difficult to procure free colored men as servants, cooks, &c., to the officers and men in camp. And he asks us to suggest that the Convention give authority to impress them into that service, with reasonable pay.

He also suggests that the Ladies Aid Society make an arrangement to have some of their number write letters for illiterate wives, mothers, &c, to their relatives in camp.

LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF NEWBERN.—Gov. Clark has furnished the State Journal, and that paper has published, a statement of the number of killed, wounded and prisoners or missing in each company of our troops, as reported immediately after the battle of Newbern. We do not copy the statement, for the reason that it is evidently greatly inaccurate. The summing up is 64 killed, 101 wounded, and 413 prisoners or missing. In all, 578. As an evidence that this is too large a loss, we may cite the Governor's report of Co. G, (Capt. Wooten's of this town,) 33d Reg't, Col. Avery's, which is put down at a loss of 6 killed, 2 wounded, and 25 prisoners or missing. On the 31st ult. we published a letter from Lieut. Callais, commanding this company, stating its loss at 7 killed, 6 wounded, 2 prisoners, and 12 missing. In all 27, instead of 33, as the Governor has it. Supposing there are other similar errors in other companies, we presume our whole loss did not exceed three or four hundred.

The Governor reports the 33d Reg't as having 32 killed, 28 wounded, and 144 missing or prisoners. In all 204.

As to the yankee loss, a Goldsboro' correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says,—

"I have gathered some reliable information in regard to the Yankee loss at the late battle near this point. A letter from a Major was captured by one of our pickets, giving to a friend at the North the particulars of the fight. This yankee Major writes, "*Our loss was between three and four thousand.*" A gentleman who has just worked his way through the yankee lines, told me in Newbern this was the estimated loss, and that *one thousand* wounded were sent off just before he left. Our loss was small, not more than forty were killed."

The last Standard says,—

"From rumors we learn that our pickets are still near Newbern, and that our forces will confine the enemy as closely as possible to his present limits. We learn that Burnside had been reinforced by Sickles's brigade. It is also rumored that our wounded and prisoners had been sent to Washington, and that Burnside had paroled them."

P. S. We learn by letter from a gentleman in the Eastern part of the State, dated 3d April, that "Gen. Burnside has sent all our sick and wounded from Newbern to Washington, and a flag of truce was to leave Tarborough on the morning of the 4th to bring them to Tarborough. There are many rumors about the operations of the enemy at Beaufort and Fort Macon, but as the truth can't be had these days for scarcely any price, I need not mention what they are."

We have received this morning a long communication from a member of Capt. Strange's cavalry company. As we have not room for it to-day, nor time to put it in type, we will give its substance, as follows:

It is dated Kinston, April 1st. On the day before the battle of Newbern, the company went 6 miles down the river, and halted in the rain. At dark, were on picket guard at the railroad; were relieved at 5 A. M. Friday; horses and men tired and hungry, having eaten nothing since Thursday morning. Before they could get breakfast, heavy firing was heard, the order came to mount, and in a moment all were in the saddle, ready for the combat, and forgetting hunger and fatigue. Proceeding down the road at a gallop, met men and horses, wounded and bloody. While halted to distribute more ammunition, the order came to retreat, which was done in good order, with few exceptions. Five of the company went into Newbern with the Major to fire the naval stores, which they did. Then started for Kinston, and arrived at midnight, after 41 hours in the saddle, with only 1½ hours' relief. They saved nothing. The nice quilts given them by the ladies of Fayetteville are in the possession of the yankees. Heartfelt thanks are returned for the many favors shown them. The company has been on picket and scouting ever since the retreat. Five of them ventured within 8 miles of Newbern and brought three of the 11th Conn't Reg't back with them.

THE RE-ORGANIZED BETHEL REGIMENT.—Eight companies are already attached to this regiment, viz: those of Capt. Ross of Mecklenburg, Capts. Armfield and Brown of Burke, Capt. Jennings of Orange, Capt. Nichols of Mecklenburg, Capt. Haynes of Lincoln, Capt. McDonald of Fayetteville, and Capt. Young of Buncombe,—all members of the original 1st (or Bethel) Regiment. The portion of the regiment now in camp near Raleigh have elected Col. Leaventhorpe, of the 12 months' volunteers, Colonel; Capt. Owen, of the 1st regiment, Lieut. Colonel; and W. A. Allison, of Iredell, Major.

1ST STATE TROOPS, (COL. STOKES.)—The address of this regiment is now Goldsboro', N. C. It originally contained 720 men, and now has about 900.

ARMS AND IRON.—HON. W. S. Ashe advertises that he has been requested by President Davis to collect all the arms now in the hands of private citizens in our State, and to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, impress them. He proposes to pay $18 to $20 each, according to value, for good rifles or muskets; and to pay 1½ cents per lb. for old cast iron and 4 cents for old wrought iron.

In regard to this strange proceeding the Raleigh Standard has the following forcible remarks:—

"*Usurpation of Power.*—Maj W. S. Ashe, under orders from the President, calls on the people of this State to give up their arms to be used in the common defence. Our people have already contributed a large number of arms to the Confederate States, and they can have no objection to giving or selling as many more arms as they can spare; but the President has no right to send agents to their houses and take their arms by force. The Constitution of the Confederate States expressly declares that "the right of the people to *keep* and bear arms shall not be infringed." We protest against the forcible seizure of private property as in violation of the Constitution, and as an act of tyranny. Our people are ready to do all that can be done for the common cause; but they are not willing to be told, in advance, that unless they speedily comply with this or that requisition, they will be regarded as "cravens" and "disloyalists," and their private property seized in their houses and taken from them by force.

"The Governor of this State has been engaged for months in collecting arms to be used in the common defence. It seems to us that he could have performed this work with as much discretion and thoroughness as the agents of the President; and besides, some respect was due to our authorities and to the rights of the State. But this reaching forth of the Confederate arm through our doors and into our houses, for forcible impressment, is the act of the *par excellence* State rights meu!"

WHAT WAS DONE IN APRIL 1861.—WHAT WILL BE DONE IN APRIL 1862?—The Norfolk Day Book gives a very imperfect and incorrect list of the important events which occurred in April last, the month when the present revolution began. Among its errors is one fixing the date of the seizure of the Fayetteville Arsenal as the 16th, instead of the 22d, as it was; and again, fixing the 17th April, instead of the 4th Monday in May, as the date of Virginia's secession from the old Union.

As the subject is an interesting one, we will endeavor to present it correctly, as follows:—

On the 3d, a vessel with the U. S. flag flying was fired into in Charleston harbor by one of the State batteries.

On the same day, the South Carolina Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 149 to 29.

On the 12th, the bombardment of Fort Sumter was commenced, at 4 A. M.

On the 13th, at 2 P. M. Sumter surrendered.

On the 14th, Fort Macon, N. C., was taken possession of.

On the 15th, Lincoln issued his Proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers.

On the 16th, Fort Caswell, N. C., taken possession of.

On the 19th, a bloody fight occurred in the streets of Baltimore, between citizens of that place and regiments of Massachusetts and New York volunteers.

On the 19th, Harper's Ferry Arsenal was taken possession of b Virginians.

On the 19th, the Lincolnites attempted to destroy the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., and burnt or sunk several of the ships, including the Merrimac sunk. They then abandoned the yard, which was taken possession of by Virginia troops.

On the 20th, Lincoln issued his Proclamation to blockade the Southern ports.

On the 20th, the Federal army at Indianola, Texas, was captured by Col. (now Gen.) Van Dorn.

The war was thus begun in April 1861. It is possible, but not at all probable, that the great battles which are likely to occur in April 1862 will end it.

Two acknowledgments of contributions for soldiers deferred for want of room.

CONGRESS.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Hill of Geo. introduced resolutions looking to the encouragement of the iron interest and establishment of a national foundry.

Mr. Wigfall of Texas introduced a "conscription" bill, which the Senate proceeded to consider in secret session.

On Wednesday, some time was spent in the discussion of a bill to provide for the payment of the arrearages of deceased soldiers to their nearest relatives. The subject was not finally disposed of.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the Secretary of War transmitted a copy of the official report of the battle of Bethel, of June 10, 1861. Laid on the table.

On Wednesday, the House passed a bill providing "that all laws, and parts of laws, by which duties are laid and collected on foreign goods, wares, or merchandise imported from foreign countries, are hereby repealed—except as regards those imported from the United States of America." The bill is to take immediate effect but not to apply to goods already imported.

Nothing of importance occurred in open session in either House on Thursday or Friday.

THE GUN-BOAT FUND.—The King Artillery Company, of Sampson, now at Fort Caswell, has subscribed $627, which Lieut E. L. Faison proposes to make $1000, if steps be taken to complete an iron-clad gun-boat at Wilmington within 60 days.

CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, at a meeting of stockholders last week, unanimously resolved to subscribe $200,000 to the stock of the Chatham railroad company.

THE WORK OF A SPY.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes, that about a week before the Merrimac went to Hampton Roads on her mission of destruction, "Gen. Wool received authoritative information that she was ready and might be expected at any moment among the large fleet off Fortress Monroe. Gen. Wool at once despatched one of his aids to the terminus of the army telegraph at Earlville, thirty miles distant from here, across the Chesapeake Bay. From there a despatch was sent to Secretary of War, Stanton, urging the Department to hasten forward all available aid. Stanton had an immediate conference with the Secretary of the Navy, and the Monitor, and the frigate St. Lawrence were despatched forthwith to Hampton Roads."

It is not possible to tell how far the Merrimac might have carried her triumphs but for this treacherous information, which brought the Monitor to the spot just in the nick of time.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Wilmington, on Thursday last, Lieut. John W. Runciman, in the 28th year of his age, of Co. F, 3d State Troops.

At Grahamville, S. C., on the 23d ult., Benj. F. Curtis, of the Pisgah Guards, Co. I, 25th N. C. Vols.

At the Marine Hospital, Charleston, Capt. Marville F. Edney.

At Morristown, Tenn., on the 4th ult., James L. McCord, of Mississippi, a member of Capt. Enloe's company, 29th N. C. Vols.

At Lynchburg, John H. Carson, of Capt. Siler's cavalry company.

MOB-LAW BY THE LADIES.—We had seen with pain statements in the papers, that ladies in Statesville, Newton and Thomasville, in this State, had banded together and seized and destroyed sundry barrels of whiskey belonging to other persons than themselves; but we felt unwilling to remark upon the procedure because the parties were ladies, though thus travelling far outside of the pale of female duty, as we thought. A lady having, however, remonstrated most earnestly through the Raleigh Standard, we have no longer any hesitation in expressing our own opinion, which is that of strong repugnance to all such masculine doings by ladies. When a lady cow-hides a man, as is sometimes done at the North, or North-west, the press is generally in high glee. So in regard to these whiskey mobs. But we have never been able to look upon any of them as otherwise than degrading to the sex. They take upon themselves to do what men cannot do without responsibility to the law or to the personal vengeance of other men. They presume upon their sex to protect them from either, in committing unlawful acts, which their male relatives dare not commit for fear of being held to a proper responsibility. As this lady says through the Standard,—

"Of all persons living the ladies are the portion of our community who need the strong arm of the law, and the most strict observance of all its rules for their protection What then can we say when they *themselves* are the very first to trample under foot that law, the observance of which, alone, is the only, the forlorn hope of protection for them? I am astonished—I am alarmed for the dire consequences that may result therefrom. Depart from the observance of the law, and liberty, safety, every thing is gone. Enough of this unpleasant subject, and I hope sincerely that hereafter all my sex, (for I claim to be a *Lady*,) will leave all action, either Legislative or Executive, to the *men*, to whom it belongs, as neither the one nor the other department of the government belongs, or at least ought to belong, to our sex. Our course of procedure ought to be by *petition, persuasion* and *example*."

Resignation of Rev. Dr. Hawks.—The Rev. Dr. Hawks, who in consequence of his secession proclivities, fell into great disfavor with his congregation, has resigned his pastoral charge over Calvary Church in New York. *Charleston Courier.*

We are inclined to think that this resignation occurred several months ago.—OBSERVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Company from Moore county under command of Capt. B. R. Huske, assembled at Buffalo Church, Moore county, on Wednesday Evening last. It consists of the following members, viz:

B R Huske, Capt; T J Clegg, 1st Lieut; J C Dowd, 2d ditto; J H Anderson 2d ditto.

M D Clegg, 1st Serg't; D S Allen, 2d ditto; M C Phillips, 3d ditto; W H Lawhon, 4th ditto. J M Deaton, 1st Corp'l; Geo Campbell, 2d ditto; W H Baker, 3d ditto; Jas Riddle, 4th ditto.

J P Allen, Ely Bean, M Black, H A Bridgers, Isaac Braddy, W W Braddy, W Bullard, M A Black, J Britt, W Britt, S Craven, B Deaton, R Davis, B Davis, J M Deaton, H Evans, J W Freeman, H A Fields, T Farish, J Freeman, G W Gilmore, Wm Gilmore, J M Harington, J M Hunsucker, R Hancock, Sam'l Jackson, D M Johnson, B D Johnson, Ryal Key, W G Lewis, J H Lewis, C Matherson, Dan'l Morris, J W E Moore, L D Monroe, B F Monroe, J C Monroe, B Malone, M Mathews, E D Morgan, J G Morgan, N Morgan, G W Milton, G W Maddox, J M McPhail, D R McRae, A C McLean, Noah McNeill, H McNeill, Ely Phillips, W Pool, S Phillips, B C Phillips, D Paschal, N Paschal, W L Phillips, J P Parrish, J C Richardson, Enoch Rouse, A Rodgers, E Richardson, D Richardson, W A Stedman, D M Sinclair, E Smith, W C Stutts, J H Stutts, B H Short, G D Stutts, E Stuart, R B Stuart, J Spivy, S Sanders, D F Sinclair, A J Stutts, H W Stutts, Levi Wright, G W Williams, J M Wallace, Ely Wallace, H Williams, W Wicker, J Wood, W C Yow, Wm Yow, D D Yow, A C Yow.

Upon the arrival of the company at 7 o'clock, they were invited to partake of a bountiful supper prepared in the best style, which was spread for them in the Masonic Hall. After supper they attended public worship in the Church, conducted by the Rev. Geo. A. Russell of the Presbyterian communion, by whom a most excellent sermon was delivered to the soldiers from the following very appropriate text: "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them: for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee, he will not fail thee nor forsake thee."—Deut. xxxi, 6 verse. The sermon abounded in excellent instruction and sentiments of fervid patriotism.

On Thursday morning the company was drawn up in line and after a short address by the Captain reminding them that they were about to go to the field of battle to fight for all that man holds dear on earth, and after the giving of three hearty cheers for the generous hospitality of their entertainers, they took up the line of march for Raleigh, followed by the fervent prayers of many relations and friends for the blessing and protection of Almighty God upon them. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion, showing the depth to which the public heart is moved by the unrighteous invasion of our native soil.

MOORE.

April 4, 1862.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Col. Ashby Fighting the Enemy.—RICHMOND, April 4th.—A letter to the Enquirer says that Col. Ashby was fighting the enemy all day Wednesday in Shenandoah county, first in the streets at Woodstock, and then in Edinburg. He had lost seven men. The enemy is advancing.

Reports from the Valley represent the enemy as advancing upon Gen. Jackson with a heavy force, and it is expected that another desperate conflict will occur at Mount Jackson, in Shenandoah county, within the next few days. We have every confidence in the commander of the gallant "Stonewall" brigade, and feel perfectly sure that when the fight does occur it will be one over which the Yankees will have no cause to boast. *Richmond Dispatch, 5th.*

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 3d says that Lieut. Thompson, of Franklin, who arrived in that city Wednesday, reports that Stewart's cavalry captured seventy-one Yankees the evening previous, at a point near where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crossed the Rappahannock. The prisoners were surrounded and captured without bloodshed. Lieut. Thompson saw the prisoners and this report may be relied upon.

Texan Scouts.—The Fredricksburg News says that on Friday, near Dumfries, two Texan scouts, old Indian fighters, of the 4th Texas Regiment, saw three Yankees and pursued them until they came unexpectedly upon about twenty; but getting behind a fish house the two killed three Yankees and wounded five. The rest ran and escaped in a boat. This is the true method of fighting our invaders—always kill them whenever you see them.

Heavy firing was heard below Savannah on the 1st and again on the 2d. Cause not ascertained.

MOBILE, April 4th.—On Wednesday last a Yankee force of two thousand landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and cut the telegraph line connecting Mobile with New Orleans. A large fleet of shipping was off Ship Island.

The Advertiser has a special dispatch from Memphis, which states that it is believed that Buell's army had reached Savannah, on the Tennessee river, from Columbia. There was brisk skirmishing and great activity on both sides for the great struggle.

Experienced officers of our army say that the Federals cannot turn Island 10 by means of the railroad, and that Belfoot Lake will not help their passage down the Mississippi. It is also stated that they cannot cut a canal on the West side of the river at New Madrid, the high water and heavy timber preventing the prosecution of such a work. Island 10 is well provisioned, and we are confident of holding our position.

Another Confederate Success.—KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 4.—Col. Vaughan's Tennessee Regiment engaged Bird's renegade Regiment near Waltzburg yesterday. The Confederate loss was five. The federals had 40 killed, and we took 17 prisoners.

The Fight in Mississippi Sound.—The Mobile Register says that the Federal gun boat New London, which the C. S. N. steamers Oregon and Pamlico sent to Davy Jones's locker, was one of the most pestilent of Lincoln's whole fleet of cruisers. Her commander was a daring and enterprising officer, and ever active in the bad cause. The New London was a propeller of 300 tons burthen, very fast, and of light draught Her armament was originally smooth 32's, we believe, but it is stated that she was latterly supplied with rifled ordnance. She was bought into the naval service of Lincoln last summer at a cost of $30,000.

The New Campaign in Missouri.—The Memphis Argus thinks the immediate concentration upon the west bank of the Mississippi, of a large body of troops, composed of the flower of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, and led by such chieftains as Price and Van Dorn, will avert the danger to Memphis from the Mississippi river for the remainder of the season, force Gen Pope out of Point Pleasant and Madrid, and perhaps restore matters on the Mississippi to the condition they were in three months ago.

Distinguished Arrivals.—During the past week five of Old Abe's men, belonging to Com. Dupont's fleet, have arrived in Tallahassee and taken lodgings in the Leon Jail. These men were escorted here by a Confederate guard. Two of them were captured by some of Capt. Pickett's men, and the other three by men from different companies, under the command of Lieut. Strange, who, we regret to say, was mortally wounded. In the latter capture four white men of the enemy were killed, and a contraband captured.

P S.—Passengers by yesterday's train report that Lieut. Strange died at Lake City on Wednesday.

Tallahassee Floridian, March 29th.

It having been ascertained that a small picket guard of the enemy was located at a certain church in the suburbs of Jacksonville, Col. D. detailed Lt. Strange, with thirty men, to attack them. The two sentinels were first shot down, when the remainder of the pickets (five in number) sought shelter in the church. The building was immediately attacked, the door burst open and our men rushed in; after killing two, the remaining three surrendered. A negro, the property of a lady in the neighborhood, was also captured with the party, and has been placed in jail.

There are 1500 Yankee infantry in Jacksonville, and it is supposed about 1000 men aboard the gunboats Instead of rushing to the aid of their picket guard, when attacked by our men, they all sought safety aboard their gunboats.—*Savannah News 3d inst.*

Reported Arrival of Arms.—We learn that the government has intelligence of the arrival of thirty thousand stand of arms at a Confederate port. These constantly recurring reports of arrivals of small arms from abroad, even when communicated in dispatches to the government, are, for peculiar reasons, not very reliable, and, in the instance referred to, there is no doubt considerable exaggeration.—*Richmond Examiner, 5th.*

Reprieved.—In yesterday's paper we announced that John Scully and Price Lewis, two convicted spies, would be hung to-day at Camp Lee. The ropes were prepared and the gibbet rears its hideous form. But the convicts have been reprieved—whether for a week or a year is not known. Beyond official circles, nothing is known as to the cause of this change in Executive purpose. It is whispered that one or both of the men have made confessions, disclosing facts of great importance to the government. This rumor we give for what it may be worth.—*Pet. Express, 4th.*

It is intimated, and we believe on good authority, too, that the condemned have made disclosures affecting the fidelity of several persons, one or more of whom have been apprehended. Rumor had it yesterday that one of the parties thus implicated was an officer holding a place under the Government. If rumor speaks the truth, he will find himself, no doubt, in an uncomfortably hot place.—*Dispath, 5th.*

From the North.—Northern dates of Tuesday last have been received at Norfolk.

The captured steamer Magnolia arrived at New York on Monday with cotton.

The Herald says that the Virginia will be captured without much bloodshed.

Stocks were languishing in New York. Cotton had slightly declined. Sales at 28 cents.

The American says that next month will end active fighting, and afterwards there will be nothing to do but to restore order.

It is reported that the Federals have taken Union City, Tenn., killing several Confederates, taking a number of prisoners, 250 horses and military stores.

Later from Europe.—NORFOLK, April 4th.—The steamship Jura has arrived at Portland with two days later news from Europe.

Lincoln's Emancipation Message had been received in England. The London Times announces that it is a bid for putting an end to the war.

Lord Russell praises the constancy of the Southern troops. He says the Northern troops are weary of the war, and clamorous for furloughs.

Interesting from the North.—We have some interesting news from the North, through a gentleman just arrived here from New York City, having "run the blockade" through the enemy's lines in the neighborhood of Winchester, in the confusion following the late battle.

In the North the effects of the war, we are told, were everywhere visible. In New York business was almost entirely suspended, and many of the largest mercantile houses had been forced to close. Every department of trade was paralyzed, and "For sale" and "To let" met the eye at every step. The splendid "marble front" hotels of New York were like deserted halls, and our informant tells us that they were actually offering board, with choice rooms, at eight dollars per week, and could get but few guests even at this price.

In Philadelphia and Baltimore our informant found almost the same state of affairs On the streets could be seen no bustle or stir of business, and everything seemed to be languishing. A strong sympathy with the South still prevailed in Baltimore, but it was held in check by the soldiery in the city.

The war feeling was on the increase in the North. The late Federal victories had greatly inspirited the people, and given them a new confidence in their army. The general opinion in the North was, that the rebellion was already "crushed," and that it only remained to give the finishing blow by taking Richmond. It was confidently believed that this would be done by McClellan in the next three weeks, and public wagers were being offered in New York that the Federals would have Richmond by the 1st of May.

The attention of the whole North was turned to McClellan, and it was thought that the next move would be by him in his "On-to-Richmond." The greatest confidence was felt in the result.

But the most interesting item is what our informant learned of the late battle at Winchester. While awaiting there an opportunity to pass through the lines, he overhead a conversation between two officers, one of whom was engaged in the action, in the course of which they acknowledged that their loss was 414 killed on the field, and about 800 wounded.

When our informant left Winchester the Federals occupied it, though the greater portion of their army was a little back of the town. All was quiet, and apparently no prospect of an immediate renewal of the fight.—*Richmond Examiner, 4th.*

Important Arrest.—We understand that the Mayor of Washington, N. C., whose name is said to be Respass, was yesterday brought up to Goldsboro', having been arrested on suspicion of having been in communication with the enemy. We learn that he either has been or will be sent to Richmond. We have heard it intimated that other arrests had been or would be made, but we have been unable to learn any particulars. *Wilmington Journal, 5th.*

Auction Sale of Goods.—At Charleston on the 1st, sugar-cured hams sold at 71 cents per lb!; linseed oil at 3 10 per gallon; letter paper $13 a $14 per ream; white lead 18½ a 15 cts per lb; white zinc paint 12½ cents per lb; sheet tin $65 per box; mackerel $38 25 per barrel; Manilla rope 39 a 41½ cents per lb; hemp rope 20 to 27 cts per lb; Baltimore cotton duck 45 to 90 cts per yard; corn brooms $13 a $14 per dozen; kerosene oil 4 12½ a 5 50 per gallon; Goshen cheese 51½ to 80 cts per lb.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LET OTHERS DO LIKEWISE.

Lewis Jones, Esq. of Chatham, N. C., has in the Confederate service one son and nine grand-sons, all that he has subject to military duty. Up to old Abe's proclamation, Mr. Jones, his sons and grand-sons were all strong Union men; but finding Union no longer honorable nor profitable to the South, you may find the whole family with arms in hand ready to defend Southern soil. Should others do likewise we need not fear the result. The young man seen in the hospital at Goldsboro', walking about shot through the head and complaining of his wound but very little, is a grand-son of the above-named old gentleman.

A FRIEND TO THE SOUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS, 26TH REG'T N. C. V.
April 1, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Our Reg't is beginning to recruit and look about as well as it did before our late disaster below Newbern. One hundred of our men were absent at that time on thirty days' furlough; they will soon be here, and then we will make as good an appearance as ever. Our Reg't lost about eighty in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing—some of the latter will come in yet.

You have doubtless seen and heard descriptions enough of that fight, therefore I will attempt none. But I believe if our forces had been skillfully manœuvred, so as to have brought up men to support the weak points, and continued fighting a little longer, we might have gained that day. We wanted a Hill to put confidence in the men and to tell us to fight on so long as our loss was trifling. I can see no reason for whole Reg'ts of men who have fought bravely for hours and repulsed the enemy at every advance, to retreat when their loss was only one or two killed and a few wounded. We were suffering but little behind our breastworks, and we were certainly injuring the enemy a good deal. Then why not fight on a little longer, a little harder, and if necessary a little desperately? But by some misunderstanding our Reg'ts began to retreat too soon, and one at a time, as the enemy got over our works and commenced flanking them. It may be that the best that could have been done was done. But a great many of our men do not think so, because they did not have confidence in the military fitness of our Generals.

But we are ready to try it again; we have got to fight hard, fight desperately. We must shed our blood and sacrifice our lives; we must drive the invading hordes of Northern Hessians from our soil, or submit to worse than infamy, shame and dishonor.

What Carolinian will hesitate to die nobly fighting for Carolina's honor and rights, rather than submit to the lasting disgrace, degradation and ruin that will follow subjugation. Arise every man, and do your duty; now is the time. We need all our strength to oppose the large armies coming upon us on every side. There is not a day to be lost. Instant action is necessary. Then come forward, every son of our good old State. Let us marshal our forces, let our swords be as one. Let our fate be the same. Either the glorious death of a patriot soldier, or a country freed from the tread and influences of a tyrannical enemy. LEON.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of a lot of bed clothing and various other little articles useful to a soldier, from Mrs. L. G. McIver of Moore county. She was among the first to supply our wants in time of need. All honor to her and many others who have done likewise. LEON.

DIED,

In this town, on the 4th inst., Mrs. NANCY SILBAN, aged about 90 years.

In Wilkesboro', N. C., on the morning of the 18th ult., LEANDER B. CARMICHAEL, Esq. He was a brother of Maj. A. B. Carmichael, who was killed the day following in the battle below Newbern. Three grown brothers of this family have died in the last twelve months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 7.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 24.
Beef Cattle—In demand.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Corn—1 00 to 1 10.
Cotton—No arrivals to report.
Cotton Yarns $2; 4-4 Sheetings 24 to 25 by the quantity; 3-4 Shirtings 20
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35
Flour—Receipts very light; Family 10 50 to 10 75, Super 10 25 to 10 50.
Hides—Dry 20; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.
Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.
Molasses—1 50, N. O Syrup 1 75.
Nails $14 to $15 per keg.
Pork—Very much wanted.
Peas—$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 65.
Rice—4 to 4½ cts. by the cask.
Sugar—A lot of 25 hhds. on market last week; common brown brought 17½, best grade 20 to 22½, by hhd.
Salt—Very scarce.
Spirits—Peach Brandy $3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 75.
Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Richmond, Bacon 26 to 28; Butter 50; Lard 22 to 23; Super Flour 7 75, Family $8 to $9; Coffee 70 to 75; Sugar 19 to 24; Molasses 1 40; North Carolina coast Salt, in sacks of less than 100 lbs., $11; Wheat 1 20 to 1 30.

At Petersburg, Cotton 8¾; Corn 80; Super Flour 7 75 to $8; Family 9 50 to $10; Bacon 29 to 30; Liverpool fine Salt $40; coast Salt 9 50 to $10 per sack of 89 to 90 lbs.

FOR SALE.

A FINE *HORSE*, 5 years old, suitable for cavalry service.
Also a FINE HORSE and CARRIAGE.
Apply soon to D. ANDERSON.
April 1, 1862. 13-2w

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Blank Notes not filled up, signed by myself and endorsed by Patrick Murphy, made payable to any of the Banks at Fayetteville. All persons are forewarned not to use them, as they will not be paid
DAVID MURPHY.
April 2, 1862. 18tf

Recruits wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to procure a few Recruits to fill up "The Harnett Rebels." Half the Confederate and State bounties, $50, will be paid when the recruit swears in; the other half will be paid when mustered into service—both bounties amounting to $100.
JOHN P. McLEAN.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1862. 14-2t

WANTED.

20 GOOD, able-bodied men to increase the ranks of Capt. Blocker's Heavy Artillery Company to the number of 100. The Company is now stationed at Fort Fisher. Bounty $100. Applications to be made from the 7th to the 14th at which time I will rejoin my company.
Apply at Mr. A. M. Campbell's store, Gillespie St.
K. J. BRADDY, 1st Lieut.
April 7. 14-2t

$50 CASH!

A few more Men for the Defence of Wilmington.

I WISH to enlist a few more men to serve in Capt. Rankin's STATIONARY ARTILLERY COMPANY, now being formed at Wilmington, and to be stationed there for the War. Usual pay and rations allowed.
Apply to me at Merchant Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.
W. C. McDANIEL.
April 1, 1862. 13tf

A CARD.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY will be resumed as soon as my term of service in the Army expires—propably in one month. I ask my friends and patrons to bear this in mind.
JESSE R. McLEAN.
April 2, 1862. 13-3tpd

NOTICE.

A GENERAL meeting of the District Committees, for the several Militia Districts of Cumberland County, is requested, at the Court House, on Saturday next 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is desired.
By order of A. A. McKETHAN,
Chairman Central Board.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
April 5. 14-2t
Presbyterian 1t.

F. & W. P. R. CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 24th day of April, at 11 o'clock.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.
April 7, 1862. 14tm
Salem Press and Winston Sentinel till meeting.

For Sale,

3 BBLS. TANNERS' OIL.
3 do Machinery do.
5000 lbs. Dry Hides.
Slaked and unslaked Lime.
500 pairs heavy Shoes.
50 bales Hay.
5 casks Rice.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
April 7, 1862. 14-3t

FOR RENT.

MY Dwelling House and Lot on Harrington Hill, situated about one mile and a half North of the Market House. For particulars apply to Wm. Huske.
B. R. HU

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP VANCE, NEAR GOLDSBOROUGH, March 27th 1862.

The 38th Regiment, under Col. Hoke, was ordered to strike tents and pack up on the 20th. We left Weldon about 5 P. M. Many of the boys had to ride in open cars, and many of them regretted to leave Weldon, having formed many acquaintances with the fair sex of that place and vicinity, and those that had been sick are under lasting obligations to them for their many acts of kindness. As the cars moved off the fair ones waived their handkerchiefs, and our gallant boys gave them three times three. We arrived at Goldsboro' about the break of day, cold and chilly, and encamped in a beautiful pine forest about one mile east of the village. We have been organized into a brigade, composed of the 1st Louisiana Battalion, Col D. H. Hamilton, 34th N. C. Col. Leaventhorpe, 38th, Col. Hoke, 2d Georgia Battalion, Capt. Doyle, 3d Louisiana, Col. Bradford, —under the command of Brig. Gen. J. R. Anderson and Maj. Gen. Theo. H. Holmes. The 1st N. C. Regulars, under Col. Stokes, the 2d N. C., Col. Tew, and 3d N. C, Col. Meares, are also here. We are all keen for a chance at the invaders, and if they back us again they will most assuredly have to do some of the tallest sort of fighting. The best troops in the State are concentrating here, and we will soon have a good force in this section. But our force is not as strong as it ought to be, and the chivalrous sons of N. C. are called on to take up arms in defence of their homes, their property, their wives and children. No State in the South has answered more promptly the call than N. C. Her sons, as soon as they heard of our reverses at Roanoke Island and Newbern, have nobly stepped forth in their country's cause, as patriots ever should. Her soldiers are coming in thousands from her mountain tops and valleys, the rich and the poor are flocking around the standard of our country. They are coming in the pride of their souls, and the strength of their might. Every North Carolinian that is able to bear arms should throw his banner to the breeze, and inscribe upon it this motto, "Liberty or death;" and each true North Carolinian swear upon the altar of his country that his sword should not return to its scabbard until the last invader of our homes be driven from the borders of our State, and until victory shall have perched upon our standard. Let us sustain the high reputation which the sons of North Carolina have heretofore won for her on many a hard fought battle field. It is true, alas, too true, that the bones of many a noble, generous and brave Carolinian now fill a soldier's grave. But though they have laid down their lives in their country's cause, their noble deeds will live in their country's history, and their memory be engraven in the hearts of their countrymen. We indeed mourn the untimely death of the brave and ill-fated Carmichael, Martin, Tysor and others, but they have immortalized their names. The patriot, the lover of his country and of liberty, will advert to their names and glorious death with admiration and applause. Let us, North Carolinians, be active and vigilant. Let us not "lie supinely on our backs," while our fellow citizens, our kindred and our friends, are suffering the hardships and privations of the camp and calling on those at home to come to their succor. Shall it be said that North Carolinians hung back in indifference when our existence as a people was at stake? The enemy are hovering around our coast by thousands, and are advancing into the interior of our State. There is now no time for delay. Let me, my countrymen, urge upon you the importance of action, energetic and persevering action. The dignity, liberty, honor and glory of our State must be preserved. Lay aside all prejudice and party feeling, and rally around the standard of our country, in order that her independence may be preserved, and handed down to posterity untarnished. Have you, my countrymen, and young men in particular, ever been called upon to engage in an enterprise of more grandeur and glory? Do you not love your country? Do you not value the liberty which our forefathers have handed down to us? Do you not sympathise with your fellow-citizens in the Eastern part of the State who are compelled to leave their homes and all they hold dear and flee to other parts to save their lives? Can you look these things coolly in the face, and remain inactive when called upon to go forth and aid those who are already in the field of action? No, my countrymen, let it never be said that we hang back in such a time as this. But let us go forth as a band of brothers in the defence of our State. Your country calls, freedom calls, your fellow-citizens in distress call to you to come to their aid; obey the summons, hie away to the tented field, and may the God of battles go with us, and aid us in our cause. PHILO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—As the time for planting corn is near at hand, perhaps a few remarks relative to preparation of same may not be wholly unprofitable to some of your readers. It is this:

Put your seed corn in a tight vessel; pour in water enough to swim the corn; then put in a spoonful or so of tar and stir it up well with the hands until the tar is thoroughly mixed and adheres, some to every grain, as if it had been painted with a brush. Your own judgment must determine the quantity of tar to be used. You should not use too much; if you do, it will cause the corn to be a little longer coming up. Let your corn stand in this same water two days. I have tried different lengths of time for soaking, but find two days about the right length of time. Some that I soaked eight days came up well. At the end of two days take your corn out of this water, and it it be early in the season, or weather cool, put your corn in a keg, or something of the kind, with holes bored in the bottom. Keep your corn covered with cloths, (yarn preferable,) and occasionally pour a little warm water over it. Keep it thus for about two days, when it will begin to sprout. It is then in fit condition to plant.

If the weather be warm you need not have it by the fire, nor is it necessary to have it in a keg or anything of the kind, but bulk it on your barn floor, or some such place, after first putting some straw or something of the kind under it. Then cover up with cloths and keep wet as before stated until it begins to sprout, when plant. The advantages of this plan are many and various:

1st. The corn comes up much sooner and more regular, being made nearly a week earlier by the process; you can thus have a better chance to kill the young grass, as the corn will bear dirting sooner.

2d. A hard rain coming immediately after planting, the corn is not apt to come up, as the ground bakes on it, but when sprouted the corn comes up before the ground can bake.

3d. You can plant the number of grains in a hill that you want to stand, and have nearly as good a stand as if you were to drop for a double stand. Thus we will say that you want but one stalk in a place. You will take up in one hand a handful of corn and with the other pick out a sprouted grain every time and drop but one in a place. At the last you will be apt to have five or six grains not sprouted, you can drop them all in one hill; perhaps some of them may come up, but if they all miss it will be but one hill, which will be better than if there were three or four missing hills occasioned by them; or you can if you prefer put in a sprouted grain also. There are, from some cause or other, always some grains that do not sprout, and by treating as above there will be no missing hills occasioned by them. This plan of dropping may seem tedious, but by having an extra dropper or so the work can be done very well, and when you come to thinning and replanting, I think that you will find that you have saved a great deal of time thereby, besides the great advantage of having your corn even.

4th. Bud worms do not cut the corn but very little—none, I might say. The taste of the tar I think prevents them. I have planted land with dry corn and had it nearly ruined by them. Then prepared as above and replanted and there was scarcely any cut.

5th. Hogs will not root it up, nor will crows pull it up. I have tested these things fully. Prepare your corn as above and you need not apprehend any evil from these two sources.

Remarks—The first sprout that comes out makes the root; you may break that off and it does not hurt your corn in the least. But you must not break off the one that makes the stalk.

Instead of tarring as above, tar water is said to answer the same purpose. Have you a vessel with tar in it and keep water upon it. Stir up this tar two or three times a day. Then pour off the water in another vessel, into which put your corn and follow up as already directed. I have seen this plan recommended in print, but have never tried it. It is somewhat neater, and will, I presume, answer the same purpose as the tarring as already described. I have though tried the tarring and will insure it to be all that is herein stated. Try it, Farmers all. MOORE.

P. S. If the ground be dry it still answers a good purpose, but the corn must be put in moist dirt.

Ladies volunteering for the war.—The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph records the following:

The 4th of March found not only all the men but a large number of the patriotic women of Twiggs, assembled at Marion, for the purpose of responding to the requisition made by Governor Brown for troops for the war. The quota of Twiggs was 48 men.

The gallant Colonel, Daniel G. Hughes, having his regiment in line, made the announcement and called for volunteers, when our astute friend, Daniel Bullard, Esq., judging other men by his own feelings, slyly made his way to the group of ladies gathered near the stand, and suggested to them to fall in as volunteers. No sooner said than done, and the volunteer line was filled with a bevy of as beautiful and high-souled women as ever made lover's heart beat quickly. This was too much for the men of Twiggs, and instantly a rush was made to fill the ranks, and in a few moments eighty fine, stalwart and brave soldiers responded to the call. We suggest, that if another demand is made for troops, that "Bullard's trick" shall be played on every muster ground in the Confederate States, and our word for it, there will be no lack of men to fill the ranks of our patriot army. Good for Bullard—better for the women of Twiggs.

Another instance of "ladies volunteering" is furnished in the annexed extract from a private letter from Gen. Daggett, of Texas:

"In Palo Pinto county, a call being made for volunteers, out of a crowd of men only five marched out, when fifteen young daughters of Texas marched out into line, and declared they would go into the service of their country if their places were not filled by good men, when a perfect yell ensued, and fifteen men took their places! This is so."

Letters of Southern Women found at Fairfax Court House.—A correspondent of the New York Times says:

Many of the letters are from mothers and sisters. It is wonderful the energy with which these dear little rebels enter into the cause of the Confederate States. Not one appeal is there to son or brother to return home. It is, "Fight, John; let me hear from you in the front ranks."

Returning.—The Fredericksburg Herald understands that a number of the negroes who ran away from their masters in King George, have returned. In one instance the Herald hears of three who had their backs very much lacerated, a sort of treatment they had not been accustomed to at home, and so they ran off a second time, but on this occasion from the Yankees.

Capt. Morgan—What the Yankees say of Him.—The Nashville correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," in speaking of Capt. Morgan, who has won for himself the pround *soubriquet* of the "Marion of the present war," says:

"You remember his bold attack upon our lines on Saturday, the 8th of March, in Mitchell's division, and again on Sunday morning, at daylight, upon McCook's camp, on the Franklin pike. The very same Sunday, this Morgan, disguised as a countryman, and dressed in butter-nut colored clothes, obtained a pass from Gen. Mitchell, who did not know him, and had the audacity to dine at the City Hotel in company with our own officers, making good his escape with perfect nonchalance. He came very near capturing Gen. Nelson one day last week. The plot was discovered in time to be frustrated, but not to catch the rogue. He has since captured the railroad train running between Louisville and Nashville at Gallatin, taking thirty bridge builders prisoners, but releasing them, as he seeks higher game. He has boasted that he will catch one of our Generals as an offset to Buckner, he being Buckner's especial favorite. He has offered a reward of $1000 to any citizen or officer who will catch him and his steed, and, strange to say, disguised, has made these bets openly before our officers, who at the time did not know him. Such is Col. John Morgan, the famous rebel scout, who, though he deserves hanging, yet wins admiring opinions from enemies as well as friends for his daring.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862. Neill McDonald, John McDonald, and John McQuein and wife vs. Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, and Mary McNeill.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 26. 46*tf

THE EXPLOITS OF CAPT. MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Democrat has the following obtained from reliable sources:

"We have been furnished an interesting account of some of the recent exploits of Capt. Morgan and his brave men, in the vicinity of Nashville.

On the 7th inst. in the afternoon, Capt. Morgan, Lieut. Col. Wood, (who accompanied him as an amateur,) 5 of Capt. M's men and 10 Rangers, went 18 miles toward Nashville, encamped that night, and early the next morning entered the Federal lines under the direction of good guides. They were forced to pass within a half a mile of a camp of Federal cavalry and captured 5 men of the 13th Ohio regiment (Col. Smith) with their Enfield rifles. Continuing their march toward Nashville, they took position near the Lunatic Asylum, commanding a full view of the turnpike. Soon a train of wagons, with a guard, appeared in sight, whereupon Col. Wood, the Captain and four of his men, clad in U. S. overcoats, rode up, stopped the train, captured 23 prisoners, and, cutting loose the horses and mules from the wagons, mounted the prisoners on them and sent them back to our men in the woods. This operation was repeated till the prisoners numbered 98, including the aid of Gen. Dumont, and several other officers.

The prisoners were divided into three squads under separate guards, and all started to return to Murfreesboro'. Lieut. Owens and ten men, having 60 prisoners in charge, were attacked and pursued by the 4th Regiment of Ohio Cavalry. The pursuit continued 15 miles and the prisoners having been abandoned, the Lieutenant and 6 of his men eluded their pursuers by leaping their horses from a steep bank into the river and swimming across. The enemy declined to emulate their daring example. The other 4 men to avoid capture, turned into the woods, and, at last accounts, had not been heard from. The enemy fired several shots at the party, but without effect. Two officers, prisoners, resisted and were shot.

Col. Wood and 14 men, with ten prisoners, went across the country passing within a mile of the Federal cavalry, reached the vicinity of Murfreesboro' that night.

Capt. Morgan was returning, alone, towards Murfreesboro', and encountering a picket of six men, captured them and their arms. This is said to have been accomplished in this manner. He discovered the picket in a house, and, having on a Federal uniform or, perhaps, overcoat, assumed a bold front and with the confident air of a Federal officer, rode up to the picket and rebuked the officer in command for not attending properly to his duty, ordered him to give up his arms, which he did. He then directed him, under penalty of death, to call the men one by one and surrender their arms, which was done—and all surrendered. One of Morgan's men, named Spalding, joined him with four other prisoners, and they came up with Col. Wood and his party next morning, and all returned to Murfreesboro', with 38 prisoners who were sent on to Salisbury, N. C. for confinement. The fruits of the expedition were 38 prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, pistols, sabres, harness, saddles, &c.

The above account is obtained from an authentic source. These and many previous exploits of Capt. Morgan and his men indicate a daring bravery and patriotism worthy of the best days of the revolution of 1776.

Lieut. Morgan, of Gen. Crittenden's staff, brother of Capt. Morgan, reports that the four missing men of Capt. Morgan's company, who were supposed to be lost in the skirmish, had come in with ten prisoners.

Capt. Morgan.—The Knoxville Register, in alluding to Capt. Morgan's late exploit, says he "captured 40 prisoners, including 10 officers, besides one Yankee telegraph operator, the United States mail, and $50,000 in gold."

CAPT. JOHN H. MORGAN AGAIN.

The Most Daring Feat Yet.—The newspaper fraternity owe a heavy debt of gratitude to that gallant partizan leader, Capt. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, for furnishing them, during the past few months, such abundant material for the most spicy paragraphs and interesting articles by his many dashing exploits against the Yankees. He is incessantly on the move, appearing suddenly and unexpectedly at one point, and within the next twenty-four hours quite as suddenly and unexpectedly at some other place more than a hundred miles distant. He is a perfect terror to the Yankees, and has inspired them with greater fear than all the army of General Johnston besides. His last feat we are just apprised of by a gentleman direct from Louisville, and is the most daring and successful we have yet recorded.

On Sunday the 16th inst., Capt. Morgan, with forty of his men, suddenly appeared at Gallatin, Tenn., 28 miles the other side of Nashville. After catching all the Union men in the place, and confining them in a guard house, Capt. Morgan, dressed in a Federal uniform, proceeded to the telegraph office at the Railroad Depot, a short distance from the town. Entering the office, the following conversation took place between Capt. Morgan and the telegraphic operator, a blustering fellow:

Capt. Morgan.—"Good day, sir! What news have you?"

Operator.—"Nothing, sir, except it is reported that that d—d rebel, Capt. John Morgan, is this side of the Cumberland with some of his cavalry. I wish I could get sight of the d—d rascal. I'd make a hole through him larger than he would find pleasant."

While thus speaking, the operator drew a fine navy revolver and flourished it as if to satisfy his visitor how desperately he would use the instrument in case he should meet with the famous rebel Captain.

"Do you know who *I* am?" quickly remarked Capt. Morgan, continuing the conversation.

"I have not that pleasure," said the operator.

"Well, *I* am Capt. Morgan," responded that gentleman.

At these words the operator's cheeks blanched, his knees shook, the revolver dropped from his hands, and he sunk to the floor. He literally "wilted."

After the frightened individual had recovered himself sufficiently, Capt. Morgan required him to telegraph some messages to Louisville, among others, one to Prentice, of the Journal, politely offering to act as his escort on his proposed visit to Nashville. Then taking the operator with him as a prisoner, Capt. Morgan with his men awaited the arrival of the train from Bowling Green for Nashville.

In due time the train came thundering in. Capt. Morgan at once seized it, and taking five Federal officers who were passengers and the engineer of the train prisoners he burned to cinders all of the cars with their contents, and then filling the locomotive with turpentine, shut down all the valves and started it towards Nashville. Before it had run eight hundred yards the accumulation of steam caused it to explode, shivering it into a thousand atoms. Capt. Morgan then started southward with his prisoners and made his way safely to the Confederate army.

The bridge over Barren River beyond Bowling Green, has not yet been rebuilt, and the Federals had only one locomotive and one train of cars, with which to do all their business between Bowling Green and Nashville. The serious damage inflicted upon the Federals by this dashing exploit may be appreciated from this fact.

Atlanta Confederacy.

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

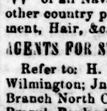
Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. McL. GRAHAM, M. D., offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office Green Street, South end of Dr. Robinson's building.
Feb'y 24, 1862 8-2m

DENTAL NOTICE.



DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Sept. 13, 1861. 57-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 86tf

A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.
☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL & CO,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.
April 2, 1861. 10-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and
AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's, Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated **Pocket and Pen KNIVES.** A good supply.
Nov'r 27, 1861 E. J. HALE & SONS.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1862. Neill McDonald, Jno. McDonald and Jno. McQuein and wife vs. Hugh McDonald, William McDonald, Mary McNeill.

Petition to Divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh McDonald and William McDonald, Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations in the petition set forth, or the same will be heard ex parte, and Judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday in Jan'y, A. D. 1862. [4*6w] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

PROCLAMATION.
By the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, March 28, 1862.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me by the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all COTTON and WOOLEN GOODS, including YARNS, JEANS, LINSEYS and BLANKETS, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate or State Governments. The Adjutant General will cause the proper orders to be issued to enforce this Proclamation in the most prompt and efficient manner. All Agents to purchase on behalf of the State are required to have written authority.
HENRY T. CLARK.
March 29, 1862. 12*8t

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the chargese aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.
JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.
G. W. AUTREY.
Jan'y 22, 1862. 94*tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.
A. N. McDONALD
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55t

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.
C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862 88-

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.
C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.
August 8d, 1861. 45-tf

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.
It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.
Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 24. 94 4mpd

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6 tf

Wanted Immediately

AT the Confederate States Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, for which fair prices will be paid: 32 Mules; 32 sets of Wagon Gear; 8 yoke of Oxen, (young and large size;) 3 Timber Wagons; 2 Road Wagons; 2 Mule Carts and Harness, 5 pairs Timber Wheels. Apply to J. H. Roberts at Fayetteville or at Villa Beery P. O., New Hanover County, in person or by letter.
J. H. ROBERTS.
March 8, 1862. 4tf

$100 Reward.

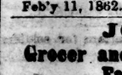
RANAWAY from the subscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.
DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.
Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5 '61. 12-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.
G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16, 1861. 40-tf

Want to Purchase.

I WANT to purchase a smart active BOY, about 18 years old, accustomed to Horses.
N. A. STEDMAN.
Dec'r 80. 86tf



After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

Headquarters Wilmington Light Artillery,
CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.
No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.
ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E, Reg't Lt. Artillery.

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay St.
May 14, 1859. 14

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months, will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 26. 11*1stM

Steam Engine wanted.

ANY person having a Boiler or Engine, from ten to twenty horse power, may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, and stating the kind of Boiler, whether Locomotive, Flue or Cylinder, the length and diameter—the size of Engine Cylinder, and length of stroke—diameter of Fly-wheel, size and length of main shaft, number of revolutions per minute—whether any Heater—when and where made—where it can be seen and the lowest cash price at which it can be purchased.
H. W. DIXON,
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Feb'y 11, 1862. 4*dtpd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 30, 1860. 39*tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE.
A CARRIAGE and BUGGY.
Apply to
B. R. HUSKE
WRIGHT HUSKE.
March 29, 1862. 12-2tpd

A CARD.

THE very high prices of provisions and all articles of merchandise used in Hotels, compels us to increase the price of board. On and after the first day of April next board and lodging will be charged at $24 and table board at $20 per month.
☞We will come back to old rates as soon as times change.
Mrs. S. H. HALL,
Proprietress Dobbin House.
T. WADDILL,
Proprietor Fayetteville Hotel
Fayetteville, March 28, 1862. 12-3t

Carpenters.

CONSTANT employment in the Dock Yard and good wages will be given to any number of Carpenters who may present themselves to the Naval Constructor
S. S. LEE, Commandant
Commandant's Office, Navy Yard, Gosport, March 28, 1862. 12-2w

AN ORDINANCE
OF THE
Convention of North Carolina,
For raising three Artillery Companies for the defence of the Town of Wilmington.

1. RESOLVED, That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to raise by volunteer enlistment, not exceeding three Artillery companies to serve at the batteries already erected, or which may hereafter be erected on the Cape Fear river, below or at and in the vicinity of the town of Wilmington, and that the men constituting such companies be entitled to the same bounty, pay and allowances as are by law allowed to companies in the service of the Confederate States.

2. Be It further Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to appoint Captains and Lieutenants to recruit such companies; the term of service of said companies to be for twelve months, or for three years, or the war, unless sooner discharged by the Governor.

Passed and ratified in open Convention, the 15th day of February, A. D 1862.

THE undersigned having been recommended by the Authorities of Wilmington, is authorized by the Governor of North Carolina to raise one of the Companies provided for in the above Ordinance. The Bounty, One Hundred Dollars, and pay and allowance the same as the Confederate service.

Volunteers in either of these companies *cannot* under this law be transferred to any other service without their consent.

An arrangement can be made with me by parties who are or have been recruiting to unite in forming this company.
ROB'T G. RANKIN.
Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1862. 11-2w

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, March 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5

ALL new companies of North Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the State, the commissioned officers of which elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each company as soon as possible after their arrival in camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by the authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service, should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it;) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on Military matters must be sent to this office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
March 26. 11-4t

TAX NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions begun and held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, I shall proceed on the first Monday in June next, to sell so much of the real estate of the persons herein named as will be sufficient to pay the Town and Rail Road Taxes due thereon, and costs:

½ of one lot on Green Street, listed by Chas. Colvin, Guar'n, for A. McAllister, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount taxes $10 60.

½ of same lot, listed by same, for M. J. Council, for years 1858 and 1859. Amount of taxes due $10 60.

1 lot listed by John T. Council, Court House Square, Miller lot, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount of taxes due $20 25.

1 lot on Green street, listed by J. T. Council, for Heirs of C. McAllister, for year 1860. Amount of taxes due $2 70.

3 lots on Maxwell street, listed by John McRae for Joseph Seawell, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $20 28.

1 lot corner of Bow and Green streets listed by W. Huske for Thos. C. Hall, for years 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $37 12.

1 lot unlisted on Green Street, supposed to be the property of T. M. Sackett, et. al., for years 1858, 1859 and 1860. Amount taxes due $40 50.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
Town Tax Collector.
March 26, 1862. 11-ts

25 Volunteers Wanted.

THE undersigned wish to enlist for their Company of Infantry 25 more good, reliable men, to each of whom the usual bounty ($100) will be paid, of which $25 in cash will be paid immediately on swearing in.

The usual pay, allowances, &c., and excellent arms, will be furnished.

Apply immediately to either of the undersigned, or, in their absence, to Col. John H. Cook, or 1st Sergeant William W. McKenzie.

C. B. COOK.
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
B. F. PEARCE.
E. J. HALE, Jr.
March 24.

BATTALION OF LIGHT HORSE.

THE undersigned having been appointed to raise a Battalion of Light Horse for the War, calls upon the young men of North Carolina to come forward and volunteer for the purpose. Let those who have good horses come and bring them to aid in the defence of the country. Let those who have horses, but who cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can, and have none, and thus contribute material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes.

$146 per annum will be paid for each horse in the Battalion, in two month instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the government, and if killed in action, the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for the men will be furnished, but each man must bring his rifle, gun, pistol and knife, or such arms as he has which will answer until a uniform weapon can be furnished by the government. Action—energy of action—is what the country needs now—and the men of the country must show by their readiness to come forward, their determination never to be conquered.

The battalion will consist of six companies of sixty men each.

$100 Bounty will be paid to each man upon being mustered in.

Volunteers will, for the present, address me at Halifax, N. C., until suitable recruiting stations can be established.
P. M. EDMONDSTON,
Lt. Col. Cav. C. S. A.
Feb'y 22, 1862. 8*4t

ATTENTION!

ALL persons enlisted in my company are hereby notified to appear at FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., on Monday the 7th day of April, to go in camp at Raleigh. Bring blankets and one suit of clothes extra.

By order of the Governor.
J. R. McDONALD,
Captain N. C. State Troops.
March 21. 10-tf

Home-Made Envelopes.

MANUFACTURED by Thos. H. Tillinghast, Fayetteville, may be had of the undersigned, wholesale or retail, for cash
E. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan. 6, 1862.